





## Riot police cleared of van assault

A magistrate yesterday dismissed charges against seven members of the Metropolitan Police Special Patrol Group alleging that they assaulted three black youths in a police van during the riots in Brixton, south London, in 1981.

Miss Audrey Jennings told the officers and constables, at Wells Street Magistrates Court that the evidence was not sufficient to send them for trial.

Charges against the officers of conspiring to cover up the alleged assaults were also dismissed.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said later that the officers would remain suspended on full pay while police matters were resolved.

## Bricklayer spent £900 on girl

David Anthony Leckenby, aged 28, a self-employed bricklayer, of Soverby House, Thirsk, North Yorkshire, was given a nine-month jail sentence, suspended for two years, by York Crown Court yesterday after pleading guilty to deception and theft.

The court was told that he had spent more than £900, getting into unauthorized debt with his bank, to buy a motor cycle and 35 racing pigeons for Miss Andrea Bishop, with whom he was infatuated.

## Gay rights plea is rejected

Dr David Norris, a lecturer at Trinity College, Dublin, and a homosexual rights activist, is to go to the European Court after the failure yesterday of his appeal to the Supreme Court of the Irish Republic to have declared unconstitutional the law that makes homosexual acts in private between consenting male adults a criminal offence.

Such acts, under legislation of 1853, carry a maximum penalty of penal servitude for life.

## Front's double defeat

An application by Mr Martin Webster, national activities organizer of the National Front, for an order compelling Slough Borough Council to honour the Front's booking of Manor Park Hall, Slough for a social evening today, St George's Day, was dismissed in High Court in London yesterday.

The Front's immediate appeal to the Court of Appeal was also dismissed.

## Fans are fined

Nearly half the 60 football supporters arrested at the Milk Cup final at Wembley on March 26 pleaded guilty at Hendon Magistrates Court yesterday to offences including fighting and abusive behaviour. They are fined between £100 and £350 each. The rest were remanded on bail.

## Martin trial

David Martin, aged 36, of Crawford Place, Marylebone, London, who was committed last month on a charge of attempting to murder a policeman, is to stand trial at the Central Criminal Court on September 5.

## Correction

The British Tourist Authority has asked us to make clear, with reference to a report on March 30, that although it believes the French travel restrictions may increase the number of short-stay visitors from France, the restrictions will lead to an overall reduction in the French visitor trade to the UK.

## Minister is appointed to organize children's play

By Nicholas Cole

Mr Neil Macfarlane, was yesterday named Britain's first Minister for Children's Play. He will assume the role, which involves the coordination of official policy towards out-of-school recreational facilities, in addition to his duties as an Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment.

Announcing the appointment in a Commons written reply Mrs Margaret Thatcher said she appreciated the importance of play in enabling children "to discover themselves and to develop their capacity for initiative and self-discipline".

Mr Macfarlane, aged 46, who has been MP for Sutton and Cheam since February, 1972, is expected to make a detailed announcement in Parliament on Tuesday. It is thought he will spell out plans for setting up a national play service to provide the national and regional organization. It would probably have a six-figure budget.

It is understood that the concept is one of the first tangible products of the Government's family policy group, organized to examine ways of strengthening the role and status of the family.

The National Playing Fields Association said last night that it was delighted that the

Government had acknowledged play for children as important and was prepared to take the initiative.

Children's play has had a low priority, a spokesman said. "The Sports Council gets £20m for adult recreation, children's play gets less than £1m, and children under 14 are 20 per cent of the population".

Recreational provision for children was debated in the Commons last October, on a motion by Mr Michael Colvin, Conservative MP for Bristol, North-west, and signed by 255 MPs of all parties.

Mr Colvin, a campaigner for responsibility in government for children's recreation, welcomed Mr Macfarlane's appointment. "That does not entirely presuppose" money will be available, he said. The difficulties included rising juvenile crime and vandalism, and persuading authorities to keep recreational facilities open after school hours.

It is likely that the play service will be a voluntary body linked to the regional structure of the Sports Council and partially funded through its grant. Its responsibilities are expected to cover adventure playgrounds, school holiday schemes, play buses and play in hospitals.

Mrs Thatcher said the Department of Education and Science would continue to be responsible for play activities organized throughout the education service, as would the Department of Health and Social Security for the play activities of local councils' social services departments.

She had decided on the new arrangement because of "the leading role of the local authorities, and the extensive funding of play activities through the urban programme".



Mr Macfarlane: Six-figure budget expected.

## Solicitors and police join forces on Bill

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A joint approach to the Government to press for four key reforms to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, including an independent police complaints tribunal, has been agreed by the Law Society and the Police Federation.

In a statement yesterday the two organizations agreed to support each other on the four issues.

The initiative for the joint approach, which will be pressed through amendments to the Bill in the Lords, came from the Police Federation.

The federation will benefit from support for the independent complaints procedure, which may be opposed by the Association of Chief Police Officers, which now supervises the investigations of complaints. The Law Society has drawn

## Guns warning by judge

A judge at the Central Criminal Court gave a warning yesterday that anyone convicted before him of a serious offence involving a loaded firearm could expect a prison sentence running into double figures.

Judge Hazan passed sentences totalling 26 years on two men caught trying to rob a Security Express Van of more than £5,000 in London.

Clive Evans, aged 36, of Taylors Lane, Harlesden, west



Angela Rippon yesterday: "My story is not for sale". (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

## IBA defers TV-am's monthly rent

The Independent Broadcasting Authority intervened by deferring the monthly rental payments due to it from the company and by extending its broadcasting hours by 15 minutes to 9.30am.

Angela Rippon, one of the former presenters, also intervened by calling a

news conference to speak about her dismissal with Anna Ford on Tuesday.

She said that the company had behaved in a "disgraceful and shameful" manner, but she refused to give details and denied that her version of recent events was for sale.

The initiative by the IBA, which is entitled to receive £500,000 a year

from TV-am, reflects growing concern about the future of the company. It is said to be losing up to £150,000 a week.

In its statement, the IBA denied that it was considering closing TV-am. Mr George Howard, chairman of the BBC, said yesterday that he did not believe TV-am would close.

## Precautions for strikes by firemen

By Our Labour Reporter

Emergency measures were being taken yesterday in preparation for a series of lighting one-day strikes by firemen expected to start next week.

More than 1,000 "Green Goddess" fire appliances are being prepared all over the country and troops have begun to train for their use.

The "Goddesses" were on constant call during the firemen's strike in 1977 and would be deployed from numerous Home Office based throughout the country.

The Government is planning no peace initiatives this weekend in an attempt to head off the likely stoppages, which are over increased pension contributions.

Many delegates to a special Fire Brigades Union (FBU) on Tuesday have been told to support industrial action. By yesterday there was a considerable majority for the strike, although most votes were still to come in.

The country's 30,000 firemen have been asked for an additional 4 per cent contribution to their pensions by the Home Office.

After pressure by the Labour-controlled local authority employers a compromise was offered by the Government last week whereby the extra amount would be phased in, with a 2 per cent increase from May 1 and a further 2 per cent in November.

But that was rejected by the national executive of the FBU.

Further evidence that unions are not tying their national executives to high specified pay claims emerged yesterday when engineering union leaders were instructed to seek a "substantial" demand in this year's pay round.

The National Union of Railwaymen yesterday ordered its members to "black" all trains at Lincoln in a dispute over a line closure.

British Rail decided to discipline guards who refused to operate a train which would have lifted the track from Spalding, Lincolnshire to March, Cambridgeshire. Services on the route were withdrawn several months ago.

## Vaughan hedges on bureau funds

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Consumer Affairs, yesterday declined to clear the air over his controversial decision to withhold half of this year's £6m grant to citizens' advice bureaux by insisting that he had made no cut, but refusing to say unequivocally that the rest of the money would be paid.

He was immediately told that there would be "a hell of a row" in the Commons next week, when Conservative MPs, who had gone to their constituencies expecting that the situation would be resolved, discovered that it remained unclear.

Mr Tom McNally, Social Democratic MP for Stockport, South, who initiated the debate on the issue, said afterwards that it was quite unforgivable that Dr Vaughan had not given the bureaux a clean bill of health. The Tory MPs who had come to the defence of the bureaux would be very angry.

Mrs Elizabeth Filkin, director of the National Association of

Citizens' Advice Bureaux (NCAB) said later that she was considering seeking damages from Dr Vaughan to compensate for the reduction in public confidence caused by the controversy. A number of bureau staff had expressed concern that their local authorities might cut funding because of the doubts caused by his decision.

Dr Vaughan emphasized in the Commons the Government's continuing support for the "essential and highly cost effective service" provided by bureaux, but he insisted that the allocation of the rest of this year's grant must await the outcome of a review on which he was consulting the national association.

However, he gave no indication of who would serve on the review team, or when it would be announced, beyond stating that he recognized the urgency of the issue.

The review is expected to

concentrate on financial and administrative matters rather than on the allegations of increasing political involvement, particularly over the position of Mrs Joan Ruddock, chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, who is a part-time bureau organizer in Dr Vaughan's constituency of Reading South.

Dr Vaughan went out of his way yesterday to exonerate Mrs Ruddock, who was in the public gallery, from any suggestion that her activities with CND had influenced her work with the bureau.

The national Association had clear difficulties in responding to Dr Vaughan's statements yesterday.

Lady Ricketts, chairman of the national association, said later that bureaux still needed to know that they would get money throughout the year in order to plan, and they needed a public declaration to that effect.

Parliamentary report, page 4

## Doctors asked to report Aids cases

By Our Science Editor

The seriousness with which doctors in Britain view the emergence of the mysterious disease known as Aids, an acronym of autoimmune deficiency syndrome, is reflected in this week's issues of *The Lancet* and *The British Medical Journal*.

A preliminary survey from the Government's Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre reports five deaths in England and Wales and nine other cases reported by specialist hospital departments.

The report urges doctors to inform the centre as soon as possible when a patient with Aids comes under their care so that an up-to-date picture can be maintained of the extent and spread pattern of the disease.

Since it came into public prominence in the United States in 1981, Aids has afflicted more than 1,300 Americans. More than half of those were stricken in the past year. There is no cure for the condition, which has a high

mortality rate and includes a whole range of virulent infections.

The condition was thought at first to be restricted to homosexuals because it broke out almost simultaneously among homosexuals in New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Initially it was believed to have been caused because the body's natural defence system was almost battered down by repeated infection, by a group of viruses belonging to the herpes family, through drug abuse and sexually transmitted disease.

But that has been ruled out because cases among other adults and children are coming to light which are not connected with that pattern. In addition, the disease is no longer confined to the United States or to men.

The most sinister features of the condition are the number of infectious agents which have been identified in patients. It appears to be communicable primarily by physical contact.

## Sir Anthony continues the battle

Sir Anthony Meyer, Conservative MP for Flint, West, yesterday took his campaign to topple Miss Beata Brookes, European MP for North Wales, as prospective candidate for the "safe" new seat of North West Cymru a stage further by handing in his nomination papers.

Mr Meyer, aged 62, was defeated by Miss Brookes at a selection meeting last month and her name alone is due to go before a general meeting for formal adoption at Abergele on May 9.

But Sir Anthony is defying the ruling that no other names can be considered, and after legal advice handed in his nomination at the association's offices at Colwyn Bay.

Conservative agent for the new constituency Mr Nicholas Sheppard, said that he would process the nomination, and a decision on whether to allow Sir Anthony's name to be put to the general meeting would be announced later.

Meanwhile, Mr Sheppard said, he deeply resented the allegations Sir Anthony had made over Miss Brookes' selection. He had always acted with professional integrity, observing the rules of the association and the procedures laid down by Conservative Central Office.

## Early Gainsborough fetches £140,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Gainsborough's early portrait of "Mr and Mrs William Carter of Ballingdon House", seated beside a woodland, was sold at Christie's yesterday - for £140,000 to the Leger Gallery of Bond Street in London. The picture came to light earlier this year in New Zealand and had been previously unknown to scholars.

Christie's had estimated a price between £100,000 and £150,000, but there was always a possibility that it might be fought over and run to a higher figure.

The error of proportion which makes the beautifully painted husband so much larger than the beautifully painted wife probably deterred private collectors. As a very early portrait it is a rarity and will probably end up in a museum.

While nearly all the paintings were sold in the auction of important English pictures, Christie's had difficulties with the more expensive lots and 43 per cent was left unsold in cash terms, with a total of £750,438. Turner and Constable presented the main problems.

A rare and historically interesting mythological painting by Turner, entitled "Venus and Adonis" failed to find an auction buyer for the second

time in less than 15 years. In 1971 it was bought in at Sotheby's at £7,000; yesterday it was bought in at Christie's at £130,000. It is reputed to have changed hands several times in the intervening period.

After the £324,000 and £216,000 paid for two desirable sketches of Salisbury cathedral last autumn, the sketches tempted out of the Constable family collection by those prices failed to sell yesterday.

"The church at East Bergholt" was bought in at £40,000 (estimate £30,000-£80,000) and the "Portrait of the artist" at £6,500 (estimate £10,000-£15,000). A Constable study for "The White Horse" was unsold at £30,000.

The main spoils of Sotheby's important silver sale in New York on Thursday were secured by Shrubsole and Koopman, the London dealers. A Queen Anne royal silver-gilt ewer and basin of 1702 (88 oz) by David Williams sold for \$137,500 (unpublished estimate \$100,000 or \$88,141, to Shrubsole & Koopman paid \$93,500, or \$93,936 for a pair of oval four-light candelabra by Paul Storr of 1823 (426 oz).

The sale totalled £788,990, with 16 per cent unsold.

## Important Bills would be lost, say June critics

Continued from page 1

opinion also has been reported to Mrs Thatcher.

Mr John Biffen and Lady Young, as leaders respectively of the Commons and Lords and responsible for the passage of legislation, are both firmly against a June election. They would not relish having to explain why bills so central to Government's programme as the Telecommunications Bill and the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill had been abandoned.

But nothing is certain and so ministers made the most yesterday of the inflation figures, while from Opposition spokesmen there were more combative speeches.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, speaking at the Scottish Trades Union Congress at Rothsay, in Bute, scorned government claims that the economy had turned the corner.

There was no end to the misery that four years of Thatcherism had inflicted, Mr Foot said. Unemployment had

## Science report

### First look at the birth of a star

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

Astronomers have seen the birth of a star at the earliest stage of detection, as it emerges from the cloud of interstellar dust and gas from which it was formed. An observation of this unusual event was recorded by Dr John Graham, working at the Cerro Tololo Inter-American observatory near La Serena, Chile.

It is difficult to watch the events leading to the formation of stars because a dense veil of dust obscures development of the earliest stages. Yet the process is thought to occur over periods of up to 10,000 years, and though long compared with terrestrial time scales, it is a short punctuation in the cosmic evolution.

Stars such as the Sun are developing continuously in the dust clouds of the Milky Way and other galaxies, but astronomers have not recognized these events often in their observations.

Stars form when the dust and gas at the centre of a vast cloud condense into a compact mass, whose temperature reaches a level for thermonuclear reactions to occur. Theory suggests that the equivalent of violent winds are created by flares on the surface of the newly formed star to disperse the dusty surrounding envelope, thus making it visible to astronomers.

It was this sort of event that Dr Graham recorded in observing a number of small, luminous clouds of gas of a type known as Herbig-Haro objects. These objects have been thought for 50 years to be associated with regions of the sky where stars are being formed.

Dr Graham recorded a bright star-like object at the north-eastern tip of a Herbig-Haro gas cloud designated Number 67 in March. The star was not visible in earlier photographs taken by the Mount Palomar observatory in 1962 and from Cerro Tololo in 1976.

But Dr Graham says photographs taken in 1968 at the Siding Spring observatory in Australia show a faint star that went unnoticed.

The brilliance of the star is believed to come largely from cocoon dust heated by the impact of the violent stellar wind.

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## Rally aims to draw 250,000

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

At two o'clock the People's March for Jobs is scheduled to leave central Glasgow for London to culminate, it is predicted, in the biggest demonstration against unemployment Britain has seen.

In 1981 a similar march took place in an attempt to prevent the unemployment figures rising from two and a half million to three million, but today's version is happening against a background in which the jobless total is growing towards 3.5 million.

Mr Ronald Todd, head of the organizing committee, hopes that 250,000 people will mass in London. He said yesterday, "It is an attempt to bring the tragedy of mass unemployment to the notice of the people of this country and to the notice of the Government which is presiding over it."

But the rally has already received a rebuff from the Prime Minister, who was asked to meet a delegation from the demonstrators when they arrive in the capital in about six weeks' time.

She argues that the only answer to unemployment is the creation of wealth by the private sector, not mass rallies.

In 1981 marchers met Mr James Prior, then Secretary of

State for Employment, a conversation which was labelled subsequently by trade unionists as "a dialogue with the dead".

Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, with Mr James Milne, general secretary of the Scottish TUC, plan to be present both at the ceremony to launch the demonstration today and when it finishes in London.

But planning for the march got off to an inauspicious start, with Mr Foot and Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, contending that it would divert the labour movement's time and resources in a period when Mrs Margaret Thatcher was likely to be toying with the idea of an election.

The organizers of the march, however, hope that more than 30,000 people from all over Scotland will gather for the farewell speeches.

A reception by the City Provost of Glasgow at the City Chambers will be followed at noon by a rally at Queen's Park, which is to be addressed by Mr Foot.

Then at 2 p.m. the march, led by 50 unemployed people wearing orange and green jackets, will move off accompanied by a pipe band. The main phalanx will move down the west coast, reaching Man-

chester on May 12, Birmingham on May 21 and central London on June 4.

The central stream will be joined by six tributary marches, themselves composed of smaller groups, as it progresses southwards. A group from Newcastle will link up at Kendal, an extra element in the demonstration after pressure from the North-east.

At Manchester demonstrators will join in: at Northampton marchers from towns in Yorkshire and Derbyshire will swell the ranks and at Luton a group will arrive from Great Yarmouth.

The longest tributary of demonstrators will be from Land's End. They will join near the end as the march files through Brest, in north London.

One of the main organizational problems, apart from the estimated £250,000 cost and the logistics of the operation, is to sustain interest.

One of the organizers said: "Unemployment is a wasting disease and it affects people's will to fight back. But I am confident that it is going to be the biggest march of its kind we have ever seen in this country."



# Tourists paying for next holiday by suing tour firms, solicitor says

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

Claims against holiday tour operators are becoming a growth area of work for solicitors as well as a means of financing next year's holiday, according to an article in the *Law Society's Gazette*.

Mr Stephen Mason, a solicitor in Bradford, West Yorkshire, writes: "I do not seek to excuse 'shoddy' holidays. However, there is a danger, he adds, that the natural sympathy of the judge for the consumer as against the trader is leading to over-compensation."

Historically, he says, no damages were awarded for inconvenience, annoyance, or disappointment without real physical inconvenience resulting. A holiday-maker could recover only the difference in value between what he or she should have received and did receive.

But in recent cases, he says, holiday-makers have succeeded in recovering damages which left them with a profit because of some breach of contract which did not substantially alter their enjoyment of their holiday.

In one case 10 years ago a man paid £63 for a skiing holiday. He had a disastrous time; advertised entertainments and a house party did not take place, and the judge assessed damages for breach of contract at £31.72. The Court of Appeal did not disagree with those damages but it awarded him additional damages for disappointment, making a total of £125.

Mr Mason says the damages seemed justifiable in that the man's disappointment affected the whole holiday and was "quite different from most holiday cases, where the matters complained of are an unsatisfactory room or poor food, but where the actual time spent enjoying the holiday, for example sunbathing or at the disco, is not affected."

In another case a man paid £1,200 for a four-week holiday for his family after specifying his requirements as four-course meals with a choice of several dishes for each course and an English-speaking doctor on call.

Because of some gross and flagrant breaches of contract, many promised facilities, an excellent restaurant, well furnished rooms, and beauty salons, were not provided. A court subsequently held that the family had lost about half the value of the holiday and they were awarded £600 back, plus £500 for mental distress.

But damages are not being assessed in that way by county court judges, Mr Mason says. In another case the holiday-makers found on arrival that they were not going to the small, three-star hotel "with Spanish atmosphere" they had booked, but to an excellent, large, modern four-star hotel two miles away. The judge ordered a full refund, plus the cost of the car they hired and £300 general damages.

"Does it make sense that families, having enjoyed their holiday on the beach, sight-seeing, shopping and so on, should recover breach of contract and general damages which again left them with a profit?" Mr Mason asks.



Lady Gabriella Windsor, daughter of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, who is two years old today. (Photograph: Stanley Lenman.)

## Gangland torturers are jailed

Two men were jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for the "barbaric" gangland torture of a man they believed was an armed robber.

Their victim, Mr Rupert Alleyne, aged 29, was snatched from his flat and taken to a drinking club in the early hours of the morning. There he was struck with an axe and a pool cue, threatened with acid, and beaten unconscious.

He was taken to the gang leader's flat, where he was stripped to the waist and tortured again with the heated blades of knives pressed against his body.

Maurice Walcott, aged 38, a drink club proprietor, of Chelsea Reach Tower, World's End, Chelsea, was jailed for three years for organizing "Mr Alleyne's abduction."

Eyal Harris, aged 28, of Maids Vale, west London, was sent to prison for 21 months, to be added to a two-year drugs sentence.

Judge Underhill said: "Horrible injuries were inflicted in a

barbaric manner upon that man with shocking violence. It must be made known that the taking of the law into one's own hands will not be tolerated."

Walcott was convicted of causing grievous bodily harm and actual bodily harm and falsely imprisoning Mr Alleyne. Harris was found guilty of causing actual bodily harm and imprisoning him. Both had pleaded not guilty.

Mr John Reekers, for the prosecution, said that a gang armed with shotguns, said to be after drugs, had raided Walcott's flat and robbed him of various property. Walcott reported the robbery to the police, who told him to give them any information he might receive.

But when Walcott learnt that Mr Alleyne might have been concerned in the robbery he "took the law into his own hands". He arranged for him to be captured by a "punishment squad", who attacked Mr Alleyne and took him to the Mangrove Club, in All Saints Road, Notting Hill.

Walcott described him as a "robber" and he was paraded bleeding and terrified. The gang and some of the drinkers attacked him and beat him unconscious. Mr Alleyne was revived with cold and hot water and then taken handcuffed to Walcott's flat to be "tortured again in private". Mr Alleyne finally wrote out a false confession about the robbery in order to escape further pain. The other members of the gang escaped.

Walcott later handed Mr Alleyne over to Detective Inspector John Walsh with his "confession".

Walcott said in evidence that he had been trying to help police to catch the man who robbed him. His girl friend, Miss Dilber Bahram, aged 27, Mr Ivan Lewis, aged 36, of Warwick Road, Earls Court, west London, Mr Lloyd Lewis, aged 25, of Lansdowne Way, Stockwell, south London, were all acquitted of being involved in the assaults.

## Trust rebels criticize land report

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Mrs Audrey Urry, a leader of the National Trust members who opposed the Bradenham lease last year, said yesterday that the investigation into the affair had produced "a mouse of a report".

She said that the report, which was welcomed by the governing council of the trust on Thursday, had failed to resolve a central complaint

from her group. It was that tighter controls were needed for the handling by trust officials of property given on condition that it became inalienable.

A piece of such land on the Bradenham estate, near RAF High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, was leased to the Government by the trust last year so that a joint Nato and

RAF Command bunker could be built on it. Such land cannot be sold, and proposals for leasing can be vetoed by Parliament.

The committee of investigation, chaired by Mr John Arkell, former BBC director of administration, decided that for inalienable property "the safeguards and procedures are adequate".

## Computer technology

### Plants selected to suit each garden

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Green-fingered computer operators are helping customers at a Hertfordshire nursery to find exactly the right plants to suit the conditions in their gardens.

The Burston Tyler Rose and Garden Centre, at St Albans, claims to be the first in the world to offer a computerized plant advice and selection service.

The "Data-Plants" system, which runs on a British-made Comart CP500 microcomputer, was developed by Lux Computer Services of Watford. A Lux executive is in the United States assessing the potential export market among American garden centres.

Someone seeking, for example, a hedge, supplies the nursery with details of the proposed site: exposed or

sheltered; full sun, semi-shade or complete shade; acid, normal or chalky soil; dry, normal or wet.

The computer operator keys in the information and the machine prints out a list of hedging plants in stock which would thrive on that site.

If the customer buys one of the selection of plants, the computer provides a detailed printout of botanical and horticultural information about the species and how to care for it. Details of about 1,700 plants are stored on a disk with a memory capacity of five million characters.

At present, people who want to date a plant have to gain access to the microcomputer through the garden centre staff, and that suits the computer-illiterate majority perfectly well.

## Graphic arts made easy with the help of 'turtle'

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

A small robot capable of drawing designs and controlled by an ordinary home microcomputer has been launched by Colne Robotics, a British company based in Twickenham, Middlesex.

The project, which is backed by Pruten, one of the interests of Prudential Assurance, which supports new high technology ventures is expected to make a substantial impact on the education market.

The small robot called the Zeaker Micro-Turtle, is about 5in square and 2in deep and is attached by a cord through a control box to the home

microcomputer. The manufacturers say it can be controlled by very small computers.

When programmed, the "turtle" can move forward or backward or rotate in one position. It has a speaker which emits a tone and is surrounded by six sensors which detect when the "turtle" meets another object. Two small wheels allow the unit to move about easily and a pen which can be raised or lowered is used by the "turtle" to draw graphics.

The manufacturers intend to sell the devices for about £70, but a cheaper version is available in kit form.

## Owner must pay £5,138 for dog bite

Puddles, a springer spaniel, was in the dog house yesterday when its owner, Mr Herbert Robson, an ambulance man, of

Sturton Street, Cambridge, was ordered in the High Court to pay £5,138 damages, plus costs, to Mrs Jessica Forbes, aged 68.

She had claimed that Puddles bit her on the lip after springing out of an open window in Mr Robson's car "like a missile". The incident happened as Mr Robson and his son were saying goodbye to Mrs Forbes after visiting her at her home in Highworth Avenue, Cambridge, in September, 1979.

Mrs Forbes, who had 33 stitches in her lip and a skin graft, had claimed that her injured lip had altered her smile.

Mr Robson, who was not in court for the judgment after a two-day hearing, had denied liability.

Mr Justice Park said he was satisfied that Mr Robson knew that Puddles, unless properly restrained, was likely to attack a stranger.

## Range firing halted after woman dies

No more firing will be permitted on the Army ranges at Pirbright, Surrey, where Mrs Sheila Wenham was shot in the head. Mr Jerry Wiggin, Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said in a Commons written reply today, Mrs Wenham was hit by a stray bullet and died on Thursday night.

Mr Wiggin said that "all firing at Ash ranges was suspended immediately following the incident to enable the police to pursue their inquiries."

"Pending the outcome of an Army board of inquiry into the incident, firing will not be permitted on the range from which the shot may have come."

Mrs Wenham, from Sunbury, Surrey, was walking just on the "safe" side of the danger warning signs at the ranges on Wednesday as part of a wildlife conservation operation when she was shot.

Two other people have been killed in the past 10 years after being hit by stray bullets from the firing ranges in the area.

## Bureau head loses libel action

Mr Neville Glick, head of a marriage bureau in Harrogate, North Yorkshire, yesterday lost his libel action in the High Court in London against Mr John Patterson, managing director of Dataline International, Britain's biggest computer dating agency.

After retiring for four and a half hours, the jury rejected by a majority of 10 to 2 his claim for damages.

Mr Glick, who was ordered to pay the costs of the three-day hearing, unofficially estimated at £3,000, left the court looking flushed and upset. Mr Patterson said: "We are delighted by the outcome."

Mr Glick, aged 50, of Nunroyd Road, Leeds, who conducted his case, had alleged that Dataline was "an empire built on porn" and had called Mr Patterson "a normal man".

Mr Justice Bristow told the jury in his summing-up that there was "not a shred of evidence" to support that allegation. He entered judgment with costs for Mr Patterson and the two companies.

Mr Glick brought the action against Mr Patterson, his company, Singles Scene, and printers, Pindar Print, of Scarborough, claiming damages and alleging that a letter published in Mr Patterson's magazine, *Select*, claiming he had introduced a member of his bureau to a non-member, carried the suggestion that his organization was "a front for an escort or call-girl agency".

Mr Patterson and the companies denied libel and contended that the words complained of were true in substance and fact and were fair comment on a matter of public interest.

The judge said Mr Glick had run his bureau in "a caring and unpushty way", but he was prone to exaggeration in court. "Perhaps you will not hold it against Mr Glick if you think he has said things that were a bit wild and without any foundation," he told the jury.

Mr Glick said after the verdict that he would appeal.

## RUC men appear in court

Four Northern Ireland policemen on firearms charges appeared before an anti-terrorist special criminal court in Dublin yesterday.

It was the first time that Royal Ulster Constabulary men had appeared before the court and it came after an official complaint to the British Ambassador in Dublin by the Irish Government over an incident in the border town of Castleblayney, Co Monaghan, on August 9 last.

The four men, all constables based at Keady RUC station, in Co Antrim, were remanded on £5,000 bail until May 19.

Their court appearance was in connection with an incident in Castleblayney when they were chased from a public house where they had been drinking off duty, by a hostile crowd who attacked their car.

They were charged yesterday with possessing a firearm and six rounds of ammunition with intent to endanger life and unlawful possession of the firearm without a licence. All four replied "Nothing to say" when charged.

Mr Kenneth Weech, Labour MP for Ipswich, is to ask the Home Office why an IRA "supergrass" and his family were allowed to live on a housing estate in the town.

Mr Raymond Gilmore spent four months in a semi-detached police house in Wimborne Avenue, under a 24-hour armed guard, because of fears that the IRA would try to kill him to stop him giving evidence against 70 terrorist suspects.

## Ship's master 'guilty on four counts'

From Our Correspondent, Penzance

The blame for the Penzance lifeboat disaster was yesterday laid at the door of the late Captain Mick Morton, master of the Union Star, whose crew the lifeboat had tried in vain to save.

Mr Noel Horner, representing the families of the youngest two members of the Solomon Browne, lost with the rest of the life boat crew, blamed the master of the coaster on four counts:

1. He had stopped without authorization to pick up his wife and her children. If he had not thus incurred a six-hour delay his ship would have been in the open sea, not off a lee shore when she broke down.
2. He should have sought



Mr Horner: "Captain should have called for help."

shelter; had he done so, his vessel would not have been off a lee shore that night.

3. When the Union Star found herself in that position at 6.04pm Captain Morton should have made a Mayday distress call or a pan urgency call.

4. The master had failed to appreciate the seriousness of his position; he thought at 7.02pm that he was a mile east of where he had been an hour earlier. There was no indication until 7.57pm that the people in the Union Star realized that she was drifting north towards the coast.

The evidence showed, Mr Horner said, that there had been an early indication that the vessel was drifting.

Mr Geoffrey Brice, QC, said that the coastguard and the RNLI should prepare a form of wording common to both to clarify procedures for putting lifeboats and their crews on standby. The procedures for the launching of lifeboats should indicate clearly the requirement of the coastguards and the action expected of lifeboats.

He added that the coastguard and RNLI should ensure that all those concerned should understand and use the agreed terminology.

The hearing continues on Monday.

## Verona, West Midlands

Violent family feuds of the Romeo and Juliet type were "an insult to the peace of the realm", a judge said in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Lord Justice Lawton, after hearing how a wedding led to violence between two Birmingham families, added: "I see the Montagues and Capulets have moved from Verona to the West Midlands. Action has to be taken to stop them."

The court, however, allowed an appeal by the man who instigated an armed fight to the household of the rival family.

Raymond Darby, aged 21, a maintenance man, of Upper Close, Woodgate Valley South, Birmingham, who had been jailed for 15 months by Birmingham Crown Court on November 22 last for affray, had his sentence cut to nine months.

Lord Justice Lawton said there were hard words when a member of the Darby family married a member of the Teague family in 1981. It was not a happy family gathering and there were even more hard words in a public house the next day, followed by the affray.

## Cable TV proposals next week

By Our Electronics Correspondent

The much awaited White Paper outlining the Government's policy on cable television is to be published on Thursday. The Government has agonized over formulating a policy since last October, when a study by Lord Hunt, of Tanworth on the effects of expansion of cable television was published.

The "cable debate" has been conducted for almost a year between the proponents of the technology, who support its expansion with minimum regulation, and those who wish it to be controlled by a cable authority with regulatory powers similar to the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

The Government has recently been embarrassed by the conflict between the Home Office and the Department of Industry. The former is reluctant to agree to any large-scale expansion of cable television in Britain without the regulatory authority in place which would require legislation while the Department of Industry is keen to encourage cable as a means of stimulating the British electronics industry.

The Government would be guilty of using the expansion of cable television as a crude electoral gimmick unless a regulatory authority is created to protect the interests of public broadcasting. Mr Eric George, deputy general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union told delegates at the Scottish TUC conference in Rothesay, yesterday.

### Licence plea

Strong representations are being made to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, by the BBC for the state to pay for the television licences of pensioners and others in the population regarded as deprived (Kenneth Gossling writes).

## Sleepwalker dismissed

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

Mr Mark Langford, aged 19, was in hiding yesterday after sleepwalking out of his job at Bolsover colliery.

He was dismissed by the National Coal Board after claiming that he sleepwalked underground when he disappeared from his post checking coal on a conveyor belt. A search party was sent to look for him when he failed to report to the surface within an hour of finishing his night shift. He was found 300 yards away.

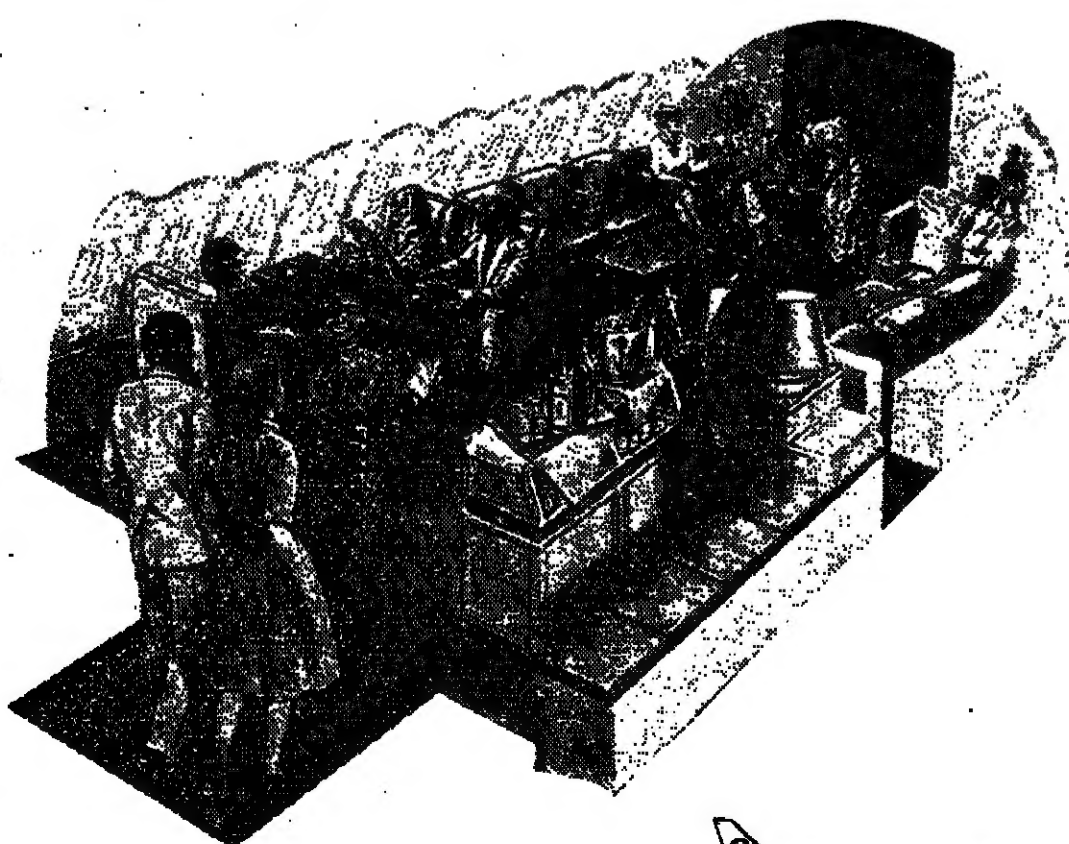
Mr Langford, of Cliff Hill Farm, High Street, Clowne, near Bolsover, was examined by

a board doctor, who recommended that he should be given a light job away from moving machinery. But he was dismissed.

Mr Geoffrey Poulter, a National Union of Miners representative at the colliery, said: "I would have been fairer if the board had suspended him for a second medical opinion. Sleepwalking is an illness and we would have been happier had a second doctor been called."

A board spokesman said: "Sleepwalking underground is an offence under the Mines and Quarries Safety Act."

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## Private member's Bill on coroners' juries gets government backing

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A private member's Bill to reform the way coroners' juries are selected and bring the procedure into line with that for other juries was presented to the Commons for second reading yesterday.

The Bill, which has been put forward by Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, has the backing of the Government and is not expected to be opposed.

At a recent meeting between Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, and Mr Price and members of the Home Office, Mr Price said that he would look favourably on such a measure.

Mr Price said yesterday that coroners' juries were not subject to the same guidance on selection as were other juries in

courts of justice. "They are selected by the coroner's officer, as he wants; it is probably different for each coroner's court."

"There is no guarantee that they are not selected in a way which may allow the coroner's officer to use improper methods, because of the complete lack of control."

Other juries are selected randomly from the electoral register by computer on a method devised by the Royal Statistical Society. Although a Home Office circular advises coroners' officers to use the electoral roll and summon a jury on a random basis, that advice may not always be followed.

The group, Inquest, said: "Some coroners' officers are known to summon people they know are retired, because they

are easily available and their expenses are low."

If successful, the group said, the Bill would remedy one complaint being made by the Roach family over the inquest on Colin Roach, the black man who died earlier this year at Stoke Newington police station in north London.

That was that the coroner's officer was often a seconded or former police officer. "This inevitably gives rise to distrust when a jury is summoned to inquire into a death in police custody, or otherwise involving the police."

In 1971 the Broderick report on coroners recommended that coroners' juries be selected in the same way as juries in other courts, a recommendation endorsed by the home affairs select committee in its report in 1980 on deaths in police custody.

## Foot health of children is suffering

The rules governing the exemption of children's shoes from value-added tax are responsible for teenagers being progressively crippled because they fail to make allowance for the growing size of young people's feet, according to a survey published yesterday.

Children's feet are getting bigger earlier and have grown by almost one full size and one full width, age for age, in the past 20 years, the survey shows.

Many children, in the 10-14 years age range, especially girls, are damaging their feet by wearing shoes a size too small.

The survey, undertaken for William Timpson, the shoe company, by the National Federation of Consumer Groups, also found that half the girls aged 13 and 14 are having to wear VAT-taxed shoes.

## Veterans mark Zebruge raid

Six veterans of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines, all in their 80s, are to cross the Channel today to celebrate the Zebruge raid at the Belgium port on St George's Day 1918. The Navy says it will be the last time the veterans will parade together.

Tomorrow the six will attend a rededication of a war memorial at Zebruge, moved because of port development.

## Youths accused

Two youths charged with taking a car and property belonging to Mr Michael Parkinson, the television personality, and a youth accused of dishonestly handling the property were committed for trial at Croydon Crown Court from the London South-western magistrates' court yesterday.

## Falklands duty

The Type 42 destroyers, HMS Birmingham and HMS Southampton, yesterday left Portsmouth for a four-month tour of the South Atlantic. The Southampton is commanded by Captain Samuel Salt, whose ship, HMS Sheffield, was sunk during the Falklands campaign.

## Without a doubt

Four hundred people with the surname Thomas are due to attend a concert tonight at Tenby, Dyfed, marking the start of a holiday festival in honour of the name. As many as two million Thomases are expected to attend the festival.



## Kohl confers on tactics

Welcome to London: Mrs Margaret Thatcher greeting Chancellor Kohl of West Germany at 10 Downing Street yesterday, and (right) Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, with his Bonn counterpart, Herr Manfred Wörner at the Defence Ministry.

Both Britain and West Germany are pinning hopes of ending the recession on the outcome of the world economic summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of next month.

The Prime Minister and Dr Kohl discussed tactics at Williamsburg.



## De Lorean loan 'in personal account'

Millions of dollars loaned to the De Lorean Motor Company were funnelled through the personal bank account of Mr John De Lorean, it was alleged in court documents filed here. A lawyer representing creditors investigating the bankrupt company noted: "John Z. De Lorean used his personal bank accounts to handle De Lorean Motor Car Company affairs and millions of dollars of DMC funds, were funnelled through his personal account."

In addition, the lawyer said, "former high-level officers and directors of DMC have submitted affidavits alleging numerous acts of mismanagement, questionable transactions and self-dealing by former officers of DMC, including De Lorean."

Listing some of the 622 creditors, documents show that, among others, the car company owes Mr Malcolm Schade, of the Industrial Development Board of Northern Ireland, \$25.3m (£16m), and Mr Paul Shewell, representing the British receivers, \$25.3m. The British receivers have filed a separate claim for \$32.7m.

Mr De Lorean, aged 58, who is seeking a reduction of his \$5m bail to \$2m, is charged with conspiring to distribute \$24m worth of cocaine and is to stand trial on August 9.

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

A personal financial statement filed last October at about the time of his arrest indicated that Mr De Lorean was worth nearly \$15m. Recently, the United States Government claimed he had sailed away some \$16m in secret Swiss bank accounts, but Mr De Lorean, earlier this week, filed documents that said he was on the brink of financial ruin.

At the time, he said, his monthly expenses were about \$130,000, while his income was \$20,000. His lawyers claimed that his wife Cristina Ferrare, a fashion model, had been unable to work since her husband's arrest.

As if to emphasize that not much has changed, Mr Botha also told Parliament this week he did not think the founding fathers of the Orange Free State had acted in an immoral or unChristian manner when they barred Indians from living there. To remove this restriction now, he argued, would create "unnecessary friction".

The intense excitement which Gandhi has stirred among South Africa's 850,000 Indians has been noted by the majority African population. There is little evidence he was much concerned with black rights in general.

## Decision on 'Gandhi' defended by Botha

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, has said that there would have been "chaos" if screenings of the Oscar-winning film *Gandhi* had been opened to all races. Speaking in the House of Assembly in Cape Town, he said that South Africa was not prepared to have its policies dictated from outside.

This was apparently a reference to the demand by Sir Richard Attenborough, the producer and director of *Gandhi*, that all showings of the film throughout its run should be before racially-mixed audiences, and that cinemas should not have to apply for a permit for such performances.

Cinemas are covered by the Group Areas Act, which prescribes separate residential and commercial districts for the different race groups. The only exceptions to this rule are outdoor drive-in cinemas. Special exemption can also be sought for charity premises.

The authorities take a more relaxed view of theatres, many of which are open to all races. There are hardly any theatres available outside "white" areas. Pressed by Opposition MPs to say why the Government could not at least have opened all premises of the film to multiracial audiences without requiring the organizers to apply for a permit, Mr Botha agreed that that "might not have been so bad". But if all screenings had been open there could have been a "great deal of trouble in some places", he said.

*Gandhi* began its general run yesterday after the holding of the main premiere at the Kine 1 cinema on Commissioner Street in central Johannesburg on Thursday night. This was in aid of the National Cancer Association of South Africa, which belatedly applied for, and was granted, a multiracial permit, but only after all seats had been sold to whites.

A nice historical irony was that the cinema where the premiere was shown stands on the site of the old Empire Theatre where at a rally in 1906 Gandhi launched his first passive resistance or *satyagraha* campaign against the legal enforcement of the racial registration of Asians.

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The intense excitement which Gandhi has stirred among South Africa's 850,000 Indians has been noted by the majority African population. There is little evidence he was much concerned with black rights in general.

## Let arrears mount, MP tells tenants

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

A Labour MP yesterday urged tenants to allow rent arrears to mount rather than go without food or proper heating because of delays in implementing fully the new housing benefits scheme.

Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead, said that tenants were in danger of running up arrears because many local authorities were behind in introducing the scheme.

The Department of Health and Social Security said last night that nearly a quarter of all local authorities were behind in implementing the scheme, which transfers to them responsibility for meeting the

housing costs of people claiming supplementary benefits.

Mr Field said that council tenants whose rent and rates should have been met in full under the scheme had been sent rent cards showing them to be in arrears.

The MP also alleged that Wirral Borough Council was behind in sending rent rebates to private tenants, whose landlords should be warned that their tenants would not be able to pay in time.

Mr Ian Wood, director of finance at Wirral council, denied, however, that private tenants had been affected by the delays.

## Arson death warning

Mr David Owen, the Chief Constable of North Wales, issued a warning yesterday that it was only a matter of time before someone died in an arson attack on holiday homes in the area.

He expressed his concern at the "absence of condemnatory remarks" about the blazes, which in the past four years have destroyed or damaged 58 houses.

In his annual report to the police authority at Colwyn Bay, Mr Owen said that last year had seen the continuance of the "disturbing trend".

More lay people were to be employed this year by the North Wales police in administrative duties. That would release officers at stations, whose strength was "barely sufficient to police the areas concerned".

PARLIAMENT April 22 1983

## Advice bureaux movement promised its funds

### COMMONS

Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Consumer Affairs, repeated in the Commons his undertaking that there would be no cut in the funding of the Citizens Advice Bureaux movement. He was speaking after a warning that if his words about the financing of the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux was his last word on the matter, he was in for a hell of a row.

The debate was initiated by Mr Tom McNally (Stockport, South, SDP) who said that the minister should remove doubt about the financial probity of the administration of the national body and do it by restoring the annual grant immediately.

If he could not do that today, whatever he said in other places, he would continue to have trouble in the Commons. That was a fair and friendly warning, Mr McNally said.

The Government, through the CAB, got a service for £70m which would cost the Government £70m. Some 80 per cent of local bureaux worked without full-time officers. The kind of person likely to volunteer for CABs was almost equally likely to turn up as a Justice of the Peace, running a junior football team or active in a political party.

Dr Vaughan (Reading, South, C) said that the increased financial

support was a measure of the confidence the Government gave to the movement. It provided an essential and highly cost-effective service of consumer advice when it was desperately needed.

It had been incorrect for *The Sunday Times* to suggest that his actions were because of political activities by the chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. His action had been in no way influenced by Mrs Joan Ruddock's actions and he welcomed this opportunity to repudiate any suggestion of imputation of her performance at Reading CAB.

He had the clear duty to satisfy himself that the most effective use was being made of the substantial public funds. Nacab accepted that the current annual grant allocation to Nacab of up to £6.0m was higher than that for the previous year. He had judged it right to authorize spending of up to half this amount for the first six months and, during this time to examine the allocation of funds. This was not a cut.

He wanted the review to be completed as soon as possible and was consulting the association's officers on the terms of reference and composition of the team.

Meanwhile, he said, I must, of course, ensure that sufficient funding is available and I have discussed it again with Nacab. I have no wish to create unnecessary problems or to interrupt good work, for example, training and such

things financed by the Government's grant aid. I am aware of the difficulties which could arise from this.

He had given an assurance of his concern over this and of the urgency of his concern knowing where they stood. Mr McNally interrupted and said he warned Dr Vaughan that if this was his last word on funding, if he had nothing to say, he was in for a hell of a row. MPs wanted to know how Dr Vaughan was going to fund CABs past the six month deadline.

Dr Vaughan: I accept his warning. I have made it clear there is no question of a cut.

He appealed to loyal supporters of the movement to guard against the danger of being alienated by allegations. What the CABs had to offer was too precious to allow it to be devalued.

## Diseases of Fish Bill gets through

The River Tweed has a special place in fishery legislation because of its geographical position as the boundary between England and Scotland, but that should not cause any legal difficulties, Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,

said during the report stage of the Diseases of Fish Bill.

Mr Buchanan-Smith comments came when he moved an amendment to the Bill which would allow free distribution in Scotland of reports of findings by the Secretary of State relating to designated areas which were infected or likely to become infected by fish disease.

The amendment to the Bill, which is designed to prevent the spread of disease among fish and was sponsored by Mr John Currie (North Ayrshire and Bute, C) was agreed.

He also moved a series of amendments which he said were necessary to cover the position of the shellfish industry. The proposals would give powers in England and Wales similar to those existing in Scotland. It would make possible the registration of shellfish farm businesses, the furnishing of specific information, the keeping of records and the retention of these records for up to three years.

The amendments were agreed to. The report stage was concluded and the Bill was read a third time.

The Pet Animals Act 1951 (Amendment) Bill, which has passed the House of Lords, and the Coroners' Juries Bill, which would limit those qualified for coroners' juries to those also qualified to sit on juries in other courts, were read a second time.

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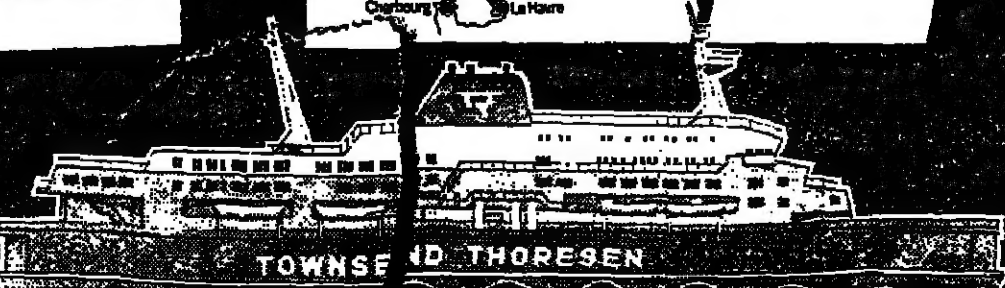
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## Cosmonauts get back to Russia safely after docking failure

Moscow (Reuters) - Three Soviet cosmonauts, who failed to dock with the orbiting Salyut 7 space station, returned safely to Earth yesterday, the Tass news agency reported. It said their craft, Soyuz T8, landed in Soviet Central Asia at 13.29 GMT.

Tass said the craft, carrying the cosmonauts Lieutenant-Colonel Vladimir Titov, Gennadiy Serebryakov and Alexander Serebryakov, came down in the planned region, north-east of the city of Arkalyk, in the deserts of the central Asian republic of Kazakhstan.

"Following the controllable descent in the atmosphere, a parachute system was put into operation."

"Just before the touchdown the soft-landing engines went into action, and the vehicle landed smoothly."

The last time a Soviet manned craft came down in Kazakhstan, blizzards stopped recovery teams finding its cosmonauts for more than an hour. Yesterday's hazardous return was carried out, however, in much better weather.

Tass said the flight commander, Colonel Titov, and the others were feeling well.

Tass indicated that before the descent of the Soyuz T8 the cosmonauts switched to manual control.

"The cosmonauts carried out the orientation of the spacecraft

and later consecutively separated the orbital module, activated the descent engine, and separated the descent vehicle from the instrument and plant module."

The first hint that the landing had been completed successfully came at a celebratory meeting in the Kremlin yesterday marking the 113th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

A Kremlin aide handed Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, the Defence Minister, a handwritten note. He read it, smiled and tapped the table with the flat of his hand before passing it to Yuri Andropov, the party leader, who nodded on reading the note and handed it to Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister.

Tass announced the descent about 40 minutes later.

The three cosmonauts should have docked with Salyut 7 on Thursday afternoon.

If the docking had been completed it would have created the biggest orbital complex the Soviet Union has yet put together, including a large, unmanned cargo vehicle launched last month and linked with the space station by remote control.

The present mission had been expected to bring the Soviet Union closer to creation of a permanently manned orbiting research complex.

The aborted docking, how-

ever, could mean delays of several months.

The last Soviet space flight to go wrong was in April, 1979, when a joint Soviet-Bulgarian mission on board Soyuz 33 failed to dock with Salyut 6.

But this week's was the first to fail with the Soyuz T-series craft, which have been used for manned flights since 1980.

Yesterday, Western experts said they believed the difficulties could also exacerbate divisions among Soviet space chiefs about which direction the entire programme should take.

According to an official Soviet announcement, the attempt to link Soyuz T8 with Salyut 7 was called off because of "deviations" in the craft's approach.

The Soyuz T8 flight is the seventh mission to a Salyut station to go wrong. The first flight to a Salyut craft ended in tragedy in 1971, when three cosmonauts returning to Earth were killed during their craft's reentry.

But almost all other failures have been caused by problems with docking, the most complicated part of a space mission from launch to landing.

There is a dearth of Soviet information on reasons for failures in their space programme, but a common theory is that small manoeuvring rockets, known to have caused difficulties during flights in the 1960s, are still unreliable.

## I'm happy to be with the people, Walesa says

Warsaw (Reuters, AFP) - Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, said yesterday he had been told to resume work on Monday as an electrician at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, where his independent movement was founded in 1980.

"I am very happy," he said after being given his post back in the shipyard's transport department. "Now I will be back with the people again."

Mr Walesa has been trying to return to the yards, where he worked before becoming Solidarity chairman, since he was released from martial law internment last November. A spokesman for Mr Walesa said earlier that the union leader had been on the payroll at the shipyard since the end of January but had not been assigned a post.

His dealings with the police and other authorities are not yet over. He was due to attend a meeting yesterday with Treasury officials to explain certain aspects of the administration of Solidarity which they consider irregular.

His return to the shipyards after an absence of more than 16 months, where he still has an immense following, may have a significant effect on the social climate, observers say.

His presence may result in a wide response to demonstrations, being called by the underground Solidarity leadership for May 1.



Oath of office: Mr Presser being sworn in as Teamsters leader. Behind him, right, is Salvatore Provenzano, charged on Tuesday with misusing union welfare funds.

## Teamsters get a 'Mr Clean'

From Christopher Thomas, New York

The powerful and scandal-ridden International Brotherhood of Teamsters has a new president, Mr Jackie Presser, who found it necessary yesterday to tell the nation he had never been indicted or taken before a grand jury.

Even so, the branch he heads in Cleveland, Ohio, is under federal investigation for possible payroll fraud and Mr Presser did acknowledge that "time and again" he has been investigated by law enforcement officers.

He was elected unanimously at a brief meeting of the union's general executive in Scottsdale, Arizona. His associates said that before the vote they were assured by the Justice Department that no indictments against Mr Presser were planned as a result of present investigations.

Mr Presser, aged 56, spoke of his desire to bring a new direction to the union, America's biggest, with a membership that has declined rapidly in the last few years to

just under two million. He plans to organize public workers.

"I will run an open and honest administration," he said. "The teamsters' union has been much maligned in the press and unfortunately the good we do for our members is often lost and unreported."

His predecessor, Mr Roy Williams, resigned under pressure from the Government, which had sought his removal because of his alleged links with the Mafia.

## Austerity moves cost Mitterrand support

From Diana Geddes Paris

A big drop in support for President Mitterrand and the Government is shown in the latest opinion polls after the announcement of the new austerity measures last month. But given the toughness of the measures - which included increases in income tax and limitations on foreign travel, it is perhaps surprising that the Government is not faring worse in the polls.

According to the latest poll by the reliable Sofres opinion poll organization, published in *Le Figaro* yesterday, 44 per cent of French people say they have confidence in President Mitterrand and the Government to bring the country out of its present economic crisis, compared with 49 per cent 10 months ago, just after introduction of the first austerity programme.

Fifty-four per cent say they are disappointed with what President Mitterrand has done since his election nearly two years ago, while only 30 per cent say they are satisfied.

It is clear that the latest austerity measures have not been greeted with great joy, 51 per cent saying they disapprove of the measures and only 32 per cent expressing approval. Nevertheless, 54 per cent say they are ready to make some sacrifices in the present situation, compared with only 31 per cent who are not prepared to do so.

### Choice for Portugal

## Divided coalition or Socialist disillusion

From Richard Wigg, Coimbra

Portugal's general election campaign ends tonight and the Socialists are redoubling their demands to the electorate for a governing majority. Their opponents in the ruling coalition, however, are concentrating on attacking each other. Polling is on Monday, anniversary of the 1974 Revolution.

In Coimbra, Professor Carlos Mota Pinto, the Social Democrat leader and Prime Minister, saw his supporters lose their former coalition partners, the Christian Democrats, with as much enthusiasm as they booted the opposition Socialists.

None the less the 47-year-old Coimbra University professor offered the electors a new coalition formula as the best way to prevent Portugal's Moscow-line Communists from forcing their way into a left-wing government.

Dr Mario Soares, the 58-year-old Socialist leader and former Prime Minister, adopts different tactics. He wore a black suit and

a black tie, as if for a state funeral, when he appeared on television this week to ask voters to give Portugal a Socialist government. The dress was not inappropriate in view of the picture he drew of the country.

President Antonio Eanes said recently that Portugal was heading for bankruptcy, and whatever government emerged from the elections, it must give priority to the economy, which democratic governments since June 1976, whether of the left or right, had only managed to worsen.

Dr Soares pointed out that \$3,500m must be found by the end of this year merely in servicing and partial repayment on total foreign indebtedness of more than \$13,000m (about £8,600m).

The Socialists believe that their best strategy to win the election is to tell voters something approaching the truth. This way, they calculate, the parties which made up the outgoing Balsemão Government can be attacked both for economic incompetence and for keeping the country in the dark on the full extent of the crisis.

If the Socialists win, Dr Soares can only offer 18 months of economic stabilization. Worse, he has warned Portuguese voters from the hustings that they face two to three years of "below European living standards".

Dr Soares, of course, is hoping for an outright Socialist majority in Parliament. But at the least he needs a strong party in the Chamber if he is to lead a new coalition and administer strong economic medicine where the Democratic Alliance Government so obviously failed.

According to a public opinion poll taken here but published earlier this week in the *Madrid Diario 16* - polls are forbidden in Portugal throughout the three-week election campaign - the Socialists should obtain 34 per cent of the vote. The Social Democrats, the main partners in the outgoing coalition, should win 16.9 per cent, and the Christian Democrats and Popular Monarchists, the remaining partners, 7.9 and 0.9 per cent respectively.



Professor Mota Pinto: At odds with his supporters.



Dr Soares: Black-suit and doom-laden speech.

## Bethel makes human rights plea to MEPs

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Public pressure must be built up in order to force Western governments to take action on human rights, Lord Bethel, Conservative MEP for London North West, said on Thursday in Brussels. The Foreign Office, he said, was very reluctant to get involved in the subject but public pressure could change that.

He was speaking at the end of the first inquiry carried out by the European Parliament into human rights and over which he had presided as chairman of the Parliament. Human Rights Working Group. Although he admitted the Parliament had no real powers in the area, it could influence public opinion.

It was particularly important for it to do this in attempts to make sure that the Eastern block countries observed the Helsinki Act and Lord Bethel said that because of the initiative of the European Parliament, two years ago experts from both East and West would now be consulting in the follow-up to the Helsinki Act conference in Madrid. The European Parliament, he

argued, was a particularly appropriate place in which to discuss human rights since it was the only elected body covering the countries of Western Europe. This was a main reason the meeting had concentrated on Eastern Europe - "because if things change one day Czechoslovakia could apply for membership of the EEC."

Lord Bethel was impressed by the idea of setting up a European Community radio financed by EEC funds which would be "the voice of democratic peoples".

Lord Bethel's own visa to the Soviet Union had been withdrawn this week, and said he believed Britain should retaliate by refusing to grant any visas to members of the Supreme Soviet.

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Kremlin under siege: Expulsion from Australia, caught red-handed in America, naming names in Asia

## Canberra orders Soviet diplomat to leave for threatening security

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

Australia ordered the expulsion of a Soviet diplomat yesterday alleging that he was a member of the KGB.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, told Dr Nikolai Sudarikov, the Soviet Ambassador, that Mr Valery Nikolayevich Ivanov, a first secretary at the embassy in Canberra, had infringed the conventions applying to the proper conduct of diplomats.

The Ambassador was told to arrange for Mr Ivanov to leave Australia within seven days.

"I pointed out that an accumulation of incidents since Mr Ivanov's arrival in Australia in 1981, now confirmed by information which has come to hand since the change of government, has led the Government to conclude that he is a professional intelligence officer of the Committee for State Security, the KGB", Mr Hayden said.

The Foreign Minister added that he had pointed out to the Soviet Ambassador that by his actions Mr Ivanov had threatened Australia's national security.

Mr Andrew Peacock, the Liberal leader, said that the expulsion had the support of the Opposition and was entirely correct.

The affair comes only a few weeks after election of Mr Bob Hawke, as Prime Minister. After his victory, he announced that Canberra was moving to reestablish normal relations with Moscow. The Liberal Government, which was defeated last month, had imposed restrictions on the relationship because of the Afghan invasion.

The Soviet Embassy said it categorically rejected what it called groundless accusations made by Mr Hayden and expressed bewilderment over the action taken by the Australian authorities.

WASHINGTON: Like a John Le Carré thriller, the latest uncovering of three Soviet spies in the United States raises almost as many questions as it answers, Nicholas Ashford writes.

Two of the main questions are: Is there a link between

expulsions ordered by the US and those ordered by Britain, France, Italy, Canada and now Australia? What impact will the expulsions on East-West relations which are already as cold as they have been since the Cuban missile crisis.

American sources said yesterday that, although there was considerable cooperation between Western intelligence agencies, the US expulsions were not directly linked to the European ones. They dismissed suggestions they were the result of information provided by Mr Vladimir Kuzichkin, a Soviet official who defected from Iran to Britain last year.

The same sources emphasize that the three American spy cases themselves were not directly related. One involved Mr Yevgeny Nikolayevich Barmantsev, a lieutenant-colonel in the Soviet Army and a military intelligence officer, who was caught last Saturday removing eight rolls of undeveloped 35mm film from a tree in the countryside outside Washington.

The second incident involved Mr Aleksandr Nikolayevich Mikheyev, an official from the Soviet mission to the United Nations, who attempted to obtain classified information about American-Soviet relations from an aide of Republican Congresswoman Olympia Snowe of Maine.

In the third incident Mr Oleg Vadimovich Konstantinov, an intelligence officer attached to the Soviet mission in New York, was caught in Long Island earlier this month trying to obtain secret information about US weapons technology from an American who was working secretly for the FBI.

What is considered significant is that in two of the cases the Soviet spies were attempting to obtain information about weapons technology.

The US has been seeking to expand the list of high-tech technology items which Nato countries are prevented from selling to the Soviet block. The controls are implemented by the Paris-based coordinating committee on East-West trade.

known as Cocom. For the past few months Cocom has been looking at ways these controls can be strengthened and expanded.

However, several European nations have made it clear they will resist American efforts to enlarge the list of banned items. This could prove to be a contentious issue at next month's seven-nation economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia.

STOCKHOLM: Mr Olof Palme, the Prime Minister, was seeking a united front from all the nation's political parties last night on a sharp protest to the Soviet Union against incursions by its submarine fleet into Swedish waters, Christopher Massey writes.

It is thought that the protest will be delivered to the Soviet Embassy on Tuesday, when a parliamentary commission of inquiry publishes its reports into the incident last year in which two submarines were discovered off the top secret east coast naval base of Muskö.

Sources close to the commission say that naval experts have identified both submarines and that the report will name the Soviet Union as the aggressor. There is also evidence to suggest that two new robot underwater vessels were launched from the submarines to spy on the Muskö base.

Mr Palme is expected to reaffirm a previous government decision that any future submarines found in Swedish waters run the risk of being depth-charged and sunk.

Previously the Navy has been permitted only to seek to force the intruding submarines to the surface, an almost impossible task, as the Muskö incident proved. Both submarines escaped a huge Swedish air-sea dragnet to reach international waters.

BREST: The presence of two Soviet spyships just off France's Atlantic strategic fleet base here could lead to renewed Franco-Soviet tension. Earlier this month, France expelled 47 alleged spies, AFP reports.



## Kick-offs end for kicked-out envoy

Mr Anatol Chernayev, a Third Secretary at the Soviet Embassy with his son Aleksai, aged 11, and his wife Viktoria, leaving Heathrow yesterday after being ordered out in retaliation for the expulsion from Moscow of a British journalist and an air attaché.

Before boarding the aircraft, he said: "There will be an empty seat at Highbury. I am a great Arsenal fan. These days your teams are much better than ours and when I couldn't get to a match I watched Match of the Day."

Mr Chernayev, aged 34, who had been in London for nearly four years, was the sports organizer at the Soviet Embassy and in charge of the football team there.

His son, who was the goalkeeper for the embassy boys' team, said: "My football team will have to find a new goalkeeper. I am a big football fan, but my favourite side is Manchester United."

Of his expulsion Mr Chernayev said: "I am very sad. It came as a complete surprise. I've never been a spy - I'm a career diplomat and worked at the British desk of the Soviet Foreign Ministry before coming to London."

"This whole business is a game started by the British and picked up by the Nato countries, and I believe it is an attempt to disrupt the friendly relations between Soviet and British trade missions. I always tried to establish good relations."

## Magazine identifies KGB's men in South-East Asia

From David Watts, Singapore

An Asian news magazine has named what it says are the KGB representatives in the region.

The Hongkong-based magazine Asiaweek made the revelations in its latest issue after an investigation which was prompted by an offer of money to one of its correspondents to provide information from Jakarta. According to the magazine, its correspondent, Mr Zohar Abdoolcarim, was

offered up to £100,000 a month for supplying information. The Russians must have considered him extremely well-informed to offer such money, but the correspondent refused.

The magazine says the Singapore representative of the KGB is Mr Vladimir Fedorovich Mikunov, a personable Counselor at the embassy who is often seen at local press functions and speaks fluent English, Mandarin and French. He has previously been posted in Peking. The GRU (Soviet

military intelligence) representative is said to be Mr Yevgeny Ignatyevich Kutuzov, Deputy Chief of Mission here.

The Bangkok representative of the KGB was said to be Mr Yuri Aleksandrovich Kiryukhin until he left in May, 1981. His responsibilities have since been divided between Mr Yevgeny Fedorovich Khritonenov, the First Secretary, Mr Ernest Yevgenyevich Obnitskiy, the Counselor, and Mr Mikhail Mikhailovich Shapovalov, the trade representative.

The Jakarta KGB man is said to be Mr Kolos Borisovich Triguashko, Minister Counselor, and the GRU representative, Mr Boris Petrovich Besmertnyy, Military and Naval Attaché.

In Manila, Mr Vladimir Aysynkov, the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, is said to represent the KGB, while in Kuala Lumpur the KGB resident is reported to be Mr Vyacheslav Andreyevich, deputy trade representative, Captain Yuri Guzenko, a

military attaché, is said to be active on behalf of the GRU, the GRU resident being under civilian cover and not identified by the magazine.

TOKYO: Mr Takuji Yamane, one of the eight Japanese alleged to have collaborated with Soviet intelligence has resigned as managing editor of the Sankei Shinbun, a popular Tokyo daily, but also pledged his innocence, AFP reports.



Mr Takuji Yamane: maintained his innocence.

## 14 men seek ways to put life in EEC

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The 14 members of the European Commission retired to the Château Hulpot outside Brussels this weekend to try to produce a plan to revitalize the EEC with proposals for radically changing the way in which it raises and spends money.

The question of the Community budget has been an increasingly disruptive one in recent years, with Britain and West Germany arguing that they were being asked to pay more than their fair share of the EEC's expenses.

The urgency to come up with a blueprint this weekend is twofold. It is hard to see how the Community can continue beyond next year without running out of money, unless changes are agreed and Britain has made it clear it will cause real trouble if there is no concrete solution in view by the time of the European summit at the beginning of June.

On top of this, the Commission is aware there is a real danger that the European Parliament will use its power to dismiss all 14 members for incompetence later this year, if it fails to produce a satisfactory blueprint.

Mr Ivor Richards, the Commissioner in charge of social affairs, yesterday unveiled a scheme of the type likely to be under consideration at the weekend. This is a plan to create 2½ million jobs for young people under 25 in the EEC over the next five years.

Thorn's return: Two potentially contentious subjects are expected to dominate the Williamsburg economic summit next month, Mr Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, said in Brussels yesterday after returning from Washington, where he met President Reagan.

The first was the need for the United States to do more to reduce interest rates and stabilize exchange rates. The second was the issue of East-West trade, with other countries anxious for a tougher policy over deals with the Soviet block.

## Shultz trip to revive US peace initiative

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, is to fly to the Middle East during the next few days, possibly as early as tomorrow, in an attempt to give new impetus to the talks on troop withdrawals from Lebanon, as well as to signal President Reagan's determination to press on with his Middle East peace initiative.

American officials yesterday were still working out details of his journey and it was still undecided whether or not because of the security problems, he would go to Beirut. However, he is believed to want to go there, partly to "show the flag" after this week's devastating explosion outside the US Embassy, but also to underscore America's determination to achieve an early withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces from Lebanon.

Mr Shultz's itinerary is also expected to include Morocco, Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. He is due in Paris on May 9 for a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and may fly straight there from the Middle East.

Although a trip had been under consideration for some time, the embassy bombing and, more particularly, the recent refusal of King Hussein of Jordan to join the American-sponsored Middle East peace negotiations have made it necessary for him to make the journey now.

Many observers in the United States and the Middle East have written off the President's peace initiative as dead after King Hussein's action which resulted from a veto by radical elements of the Palestine Liberation Organization. However, both President



Soldier's burial: Troops carrying the coffin of Lieutenant Zvi Maklis, killed in the Chouf mountains region of Lebanon. His and other recent deaths have increased pressure for a pull-out.

Reagan and Mr Shultz have emphasized their determination to press ahead with the US peace plan.

Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, the Deputy Secretary of State, and Mr Nicholas Veliotes, the Assistant Secretary of State responsible for the Middle East,

are already in Beirut, where they have gone to accompany home the bodies of the 16 Americans killed in the embassy blast.

Jerusalem: Senior Israeli officials held an urgent meeting yesterday to discuss the

deadlock in negotiations with Lebanon on the withdrawal of troops. There is growing support here for the idea of a unilateral Israeli withdrawal to a 25-mile security zone in southern Lebanon as Israeli casualties continue to mount. Our Correspondent writes:

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, led the unscheduled discussions at the Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv, and received an up-to-date briefing on the state of the talks from Israel's negotiating team.

Reports after last Thursday's meeting in Haifa, Lebanon, suggested that the Israeli negotiators emerged frustrated and despondent, with the impression growing that there was no way of breaking the current deadlock.

There are reports of growing support for a unilateral Israeli withdrawal to the Awali river, which is expected to be discussed by the Cabinet at its meeting tomorrow.

The death of three Israeli officers in Lebanon on Thursday has added to the urgency of an early solution to the problem.

The dilemma facing the Israeli leadership - which is reported to have emerged at yesterday's meeting in Tel Aviv - is how to square the desire for an early withdrawal with the achievement of a minimum security arrangement that would make the Begin Government's Lebanon policy credible.

TUNIS: A key meeting of the Palestinian leadership which ended early yesterday left open the possibility of new talks with Jordan, Palestinian sources said. They added that such talks would depend "on the evolution of the situation" in the Middle East, Reuter reports.

## Kreisky rejects any coalition

From David Blow, Vienna

At his last press conference before Sunday's general election, Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, yesterday accused the opposition People's Party of conducting a disreputable election campaign and said he could see no basis for possible coalition talks after the election.

Dr Kreisky said he was particularly angry at the way his health had been made into an election issue. The Chancellor, who has to have kidney dialysis twice a week, insisted his health was not a problem.

Dr Kreisky recently has been making clear his distaste for the coalition and his preference for heading a minority government, should his Social Democratic Party fail to retain its present absolute majority.

On foreign policy, Dr Kreisky described the Middle East situation as hopeless and a prelude to further armed conflict, but he was more hopeful about East-West relations.

## Libyan arms destined for Colombian rebels

From Geoffrey Matthews, Bogotá

At least one of the four Libyan transport aircraft detained by the Brazilian authorities this week was carrying a wide variety of arms for leftist guerrillas in Colombia. The rest of the arms shipment was destined for the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua, according to military sources here.

Some 30 tons of arms - including machine guns, rockets, ammunition and radio equipment - were intended for the guerrillas of the April 19 Movement (M19), who were scheduled to receive them at an airport in southern Colombia earlier this week. The arms were to be delivered as Libyan aid to the city of Popayan, devastated by an earthquake at Easter.

M19 intended to use the arms in offensives signalling their final rejection of President Belisario Betancur's amnesty offer to various guerrilla groups here.

It is understood that Señor Jaime Bateman Cayon, the leader of M19, and other guerrilla chiefs recently spent two weeks in Libya negotiating the arms deal and receiving training in their use.

Ironically, the arms were of Brazilian manufacture making a return trip to Latin America after having been purchased by the Gaddafi regime, one of the biggest customers of Brazil's booming arms industry.

Colonel Gaddafi's fishing the troubled waters of Latin America is not at all welcome in the region, even though the arms shipment is seen as intended as a slap aimed at the Reagan Administration.

The mainstream left in Colombia also condemned the Libyan arms shipment and M19's rejection of the amnesty.

## June election likely after Socialists quit Rome coalition

From John Earle, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi yesterday announced the withdrawal of his Socialist Party's support from Senator Amintore Fanfani's four-party coalition, paving the way for a general election in June.

"In our opinion the Government has exhausted the important function it was called on to perform, and our support for it is also exhausted," he told a meeting of the Socialist Central Committee.

The Government, Italy's forty-third since the war, is composed of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals, and has been in office only since December.

It is expected that Signor Fanfani will submit his resignation to President Sandro Pertini, who will call a general

election one year before the normal end of the legislature's term.

It will probably coincide with partial local elections, in which more than seven million people can vote, and which have been set for June 26.

The Government is not falling on any particular issue and most Christian Democrats hitherto opposed a premature end to the legislature.

But opinion among other parties and industrialists has veered round to the view that to hold local elections and a general election in June next year would perpetuate a climate of electioneering, in which Signor Fanfani's coalition or any successor would find it difficult to accomplish anything.

## Britons get death threat call

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Two British journalists have been given 24 hours to leave Argentina or face "execution" by an extremist nationalist organisation.

The threat, against Jimmy Burns of the Financial Times and Ted Oliver of the Daily Mail, was made in a telephone call to the British interests section of the Swiss Embassy on Thursday night. It came in response to Britain's ban on a trip to the Falklands by relatives of Argentine soldiers killed in the war on the islands.

Britain imposed the ban on Wednesday after the International Red Cross withdrew from organizing the visit to a cemetery where 221 Argentine servicemen are buried.

It was the latest of a number of threats against members of the British community after the ban. The caller said he represented the "April 2" group, named after the date of Argentina's ill-fated invasion of the islands.

Earlier on Thursday firebombs were thrown at the house of Señor Alberto Fontevicchia, father of the exiled editor of La Semana magazine, which had published an article critical of Captain Alfredo Astiz, the former Argentine commander of the garrison on South Georgia.

Anonymous calls have been made to the English-language Buenos Aires Herald giving Mr James Neilson, its editor, 48 hours to leave the country.

In another threat, a caller claiming to represent the "Pedro Giacchino Command" told Reuters news agency it would

kill British residents and take action against British companies if the ban on the visit of Argentine relatives of servicemen killed in the Falklands war is maintained.

Relatives defiant: The Centre of Volunteers for Fatherland continued to insist yesterday that it would defy the British ban on a planned visit by relatives of Argentine servicemen to the Falkland Islands, but added it would not seek a showdown with the Royal Navy.

Naval exercises: The Argentine Navy is conducting full-scale exercises in the South Atlantic. A statement released by the naval operations command from the Puerto Belgrano base said that the exercises were designed to carry out "previously established operational objectives", including "commando training and preparation of crews".

## Peace talks go on

Panama City (Reuters) - Five Central American Foreign Ministers, at the end of their two-day meeting here, agreed that peace talks on the strife-torn region could be either bilateral or multilateral.

In a communiqué, the foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, known as the Contadora group, said they would meet next month in Panama to continue diplomatic efforts to forge peace talks.

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## Greek on hunger strike

From Marie Modiano, Athens

Mr Nikos Moutis, who is serving a life sentence for the 1971 murder of Ann Chapman, the British journalist, has gone on a hunger strike in Korinthos prison to protest against the Supreme Court's rejection of his plea for a retrial.

His lawyer, Mr Yiannis Theodorou, said the court's ruling had come as a severe

shock to his client.

Mr Theodorou said three courses were open to his client: to resubmit a plea for retrial, to apply for a reprieve, or to join forces with Mr Edward Chapman, the victim's father, who does not believe in Mr Moutis's guilt, and appeal to the European Court of Human Rights.

## Farm killings: 2 held

Harare (Reuters) - Two men have been arrested in connection with the murder of a white Zimbabwean senator, his daughter and a British visitor, a government spokesman said yesterday.

One of the men, allegedly part of a group of up to 30 rebels who raided the senator's ranch in Matabeleland province, was also accused of murdering a black woman, the

spokesman said. Neither suspect was identified.

Senator Paul Savage, aged 60, a member of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front party, his daughter Colleen, aged 20, and Miss Sandra Bennett, aged 38, were gunned down during a barbecue on April 3 at the ranch near Gwanda, 80 miles south of Bulawayo. Senator Savage's wife, Betty, was wounded.



**FIAT**





## THE TIMES DIARY

### Black Mark

When intending to attend the all-white premiere of *Gandhi* in South Africa, Sir Richard Attenborough stressed the importance of the film's being shown uncensored in that country. It is worth remarking, then, that the film's South African scenes are inaccurate.

One shows Gandhi being beaten by South African police for burning a passbook. History has no record of this. According to Louis Fischer's biography, Gandhi was arrested on countless occasions, and beaten up twice, once in 1908 by Pathan Indians who considered he had sold out to Smuts, and once by a white mob when he landed at Durban in 1897. On that occasion he was actually rescued by the wife of a police superintendent and given a police escort.

*A propos* Gandhi's regard for black Africans, of course, the film omits his role in raising the Indian Volunteer Force to serve with the British in the Kafir wars, and his dogged insistence that they should be in the very thick of the fray.

### In reserve

In circumstances of discreet privacy, Margaret Thatcher had lunch at Christie's this week. She did not seem interested in buying anything, so perhaps she is selling, and contemplating a novel form of privatization of the nationalized industries. Heavens! The Victoria & Albert Museum is still a government institution. The sooner we hurry it into trusteeship the better, I should think.

### Marching orders

The approaching bicentenary of Simon Bolivar is to be made the opportunity for some government fence-mending in South America. Among the lectures, seminars and ceremonies planned in half a dozen British cities will be a wreath-laying by the Duke of Kent "on behalf of the British people" at Bolivar's statue in Belgrave Square. Bolivar came to London in 1810, and based some of his political reforms on the British system.

He thought so highly of the contribution of his British legion of volunteers to his victory at Carabobo in 1821 that he gave the British Army the right in perpetuity to march through the streets of Bogotá in full battle regalia. The right was last exercised after John Blashford-Snell's *Darien* expedition.

### Croaked?

The cancellation of Stephen Sondheim's *The Frogs* at the Bloomsbury Theatre next month means this version of Aristophanes' play written in the mid-1960s still awaits its first professional production. It was originally done for the end-of-term celebrations at Yale University and took place in the campus swimming pool with a cast including the university water polo team. There was also a guest actress from a nearby college: Meryl Streep. The London Frogs now have little to show for their project save a frog haircut which was created for them.

BARRY FANTONI



● A seminar of the Association of Independent Museums today should be a hallowed event. According to the invitations (in two places) it is being held at the Museum of East Anglian Life.

### Work this out

Readers complain that *The Times* has misprints, but I notice from my *Guardian* yesterday that a condition of the Argentine relatives' visit to the Falklands is that "the Red Cross should smother the names of the passengers". I hope to find that the nimble fingers of *Times* operatives are up to the challenge of reproducing this interesting neologism accurately.

Entries are flustering in for my competition to design a new flag for the European Community more exciting than the confusing Council of Europe one it is intended to adopt. Some are garish, others downright rude. Suggestions for a motif include a shimmering pot, intertwined thumbs on noses, a 12-legged camel trying to jump a tariff barrier, and a frog rampant. All are much more imaginative than those suggested in a French opinion poll which were (in order of public popularity) a sunburst, a tree, a phoenix, some latticework, an eagle, a cross, and a bull. Any entry suggesting that these emblems be incorporated in the design may be disqualified, but I am glad to say that to date none has.

PHS

The article on "John Gilpin" announced in yesterday's *Times* has been held over.

'When I had entered the back room in the Swiss bank, and turned the pages of those volumes, my doubts gradually dissolved. I am now satisfied they are authentic.'

# Secrets that survived the Bunker

by Hugh Trevor-Roper

A new document - or rather, a whole new archive of documents - has recently come to light in Germany. It is an archive of great historical significance. When it is available to historians, it will occupy them for some time. It may also disconcert them. It is Hitler's private diary, kept by him, in his own hand, throughout almost the whole of his reign.

The diary begins in 1932, the year before Hitler's seizure of power, and ends in April 1945, when he had already informed his court of his intended suicide. It is a long work. The entries, at first occasional, become, after the outbreak of war, a regular daily record. Altogether, it fills more than 60 volumes.

I confess that, when I first heard of this discovery, I was sceptical. No historian, as far as I know, has ever hinted at this private diary. None of Hitler's associates or servants - not even Goebbels or Speer - referred to it. Hitler himself said that he found writing physically difficult, and it is generally supposed that, after 1933, or perhaps even after 1924, he practically ceased to write in his own hand. The very idea of Hitler as a methodical diarist is new.

Besides, I said to myself, there are so many forgeries circulating profitably in the "grey market": forged documents about Bormann, forged diaries of Eva Braun, falsified accounts of interviews with Hitler, which have deceived the elect. Clearly one must approach this new discovery very critically. Before setting out to inspect it, I formulated a series of questions to which I would require answers, and I suspected that the answers would fortify, rather than dispel, my doubts.

However, when I had entered the back room in the Swiss bank, and turned the pages of those volumes, and learned the extraordinary story of their discovery, my doubts gradually dissolved. I am now satisfied that the documents are authentic; that the history of their wanderings since 1945 is true; and that the standard accounts of Hitler's writing habits, of his personality, and even, perhaps, some public events may, in consequence, have to be revised.

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The diaries are fascinating in themselves, merely as documents. They are kept in plain exercise books, with stiff black covers, and their authenticity is declared by Hitler himself and by his last secretary, who held and managed all his personal property, the ubiquitous but invisible Martin Bormann.

Notes pasted on the covers state that they are the personal property of the Führer, and that in the event of his death they are to be handed to Julius Schaub - his long-serving adjutant and friend - and passed by him to Hitler's half-sister, Paula. Another note records that the diaries for the years before 1932 are lost. However, the surviving record is not limited to the later period, for the same archive contains several other documents which take us back far beyond 1932: through the years of "the struggle for power", the Munich Putsch, the First World War, even to Hitler's Vienna days, to 1908.

There are also certain special volumes, also in Hitler's own hand, on subjects of particular importance, such as the flight of Rudolf Hess to Britain in May 1941 and the attempted assassination of Hitler on July 20, 1944.

Indeed, it is these other documents - letters, notes, notices of meetings, minutes, mementoes, and, above all, signed paintings and

drawings by Hitler, all covering several decades - which convinced me of the authenticity of the diaries. For all belong to the same archive, and whereas signatures, single documents, or even groups of documents can be skillfully forged, a whole coherent archive covering 35 years is far less easily manufactured.

Such a disproportionate effort offers too large and vulnerable a flank to the critics who will certainly assail it. Here the forger would have to imitate not only Hitler's and Bormann's hands, but also the gradual change in Hitler's hand from 1908 to 1945, the idiosyncrasies of his method of writing, the whole style of the man: not only the text but the context within which the individual documents, throughout that period, were written. The archive, in fact, is not only a collection of documents which can be individually tested: it coheres as a whole, and the diaries are an integral part of it.

That is the internal evidence of authenticity. But in any such matter we must also look for external evidence, for the evidence of history. In this case such evidence is particularly important because of the complete lack of any contemporary reference to such a diary. If Hitler wrote it, he apparently kept the fact a close secret. Apart from himself, the only person who, on internal evidence, knew about it was Martin Bormann; and even he, as far as we know, never mentioned it to others. We may surmise that Hess, Bormann's predecessor as secretary and confidant, may have known of it. But any secrets entrusted to Hess have been preserved behind an impenetrable mask of real or simulated madness, and Bormann disappeared in 1945 in the ruins of Berlin.

However, if Hitler kept the secret of his diary throughout his life, he nevertheless, in one unguarded moment at the end of it, gave a clue which connects him, by a thin but direct line, with this archive. That vital clue was contained in a remark, uttered in a moment of dismay to a man who is still alive, Hans Baur.

General Hans Baur was Hitler's personal pilot, in charge of the air transport of the Führer's Headquarters. He is very familiar to me, for he was one of the persons whom I particularly sought in 1945, when I was seeking to discover Hitler's fate. I knew that Baur had been with Hitler to the end; but I could not find him; and I soon discovered why. He had been captured, together with several other fugitives from Hitler's Bunker, in a beer-cellar in which they had taken refuge. The Russians, unaware of the importance of their prisoners, had published their names; but all requests by me to interrogate them were ignored, and Baur disappeared into Russia for nine years.

He re-emerged when Khrushchev opened the prison camps, and returned to Germany. On his return, I visited him in Bavaria. He told me that he was writing his memoirs; they would not be a work of scholarship or history, he explained, but a book to be read "by the fire, in the evening, with pipe in mouth". However, as it turned out, these jocular, easy-going memoirs, published in 1956, contained a passage which, as now amplified by Baur himself, is of vital importance in this story.

On April 21, 1945, when the Russian grip was closing around Berlin, Baur was kept busy organizing the evacuation by air of those persons who had the Führer's permission to leave the doomed capital for the last redoubt, or bolt-hole, in Obersalzberg. That evening two planes were sent off within five minutes of each other. The pilot of one was called Schulze, of the other Gundlfinger. Into the second of these planes Bormann personally packed a number of steel containers. Bormann's secretary was also assigned to that plane, but in the end she did not go in it: she remained in Berlin. One of those who did go in it was Hitler's batman, Arndt.

Later that evening Baur received a



distressing telephone message. One of the two planes, he was told, had crashed in the Erzgebirge, on the northern frontier of Bohemia. Apparently it had flown too low, presumably to escape enemy aircraft.

Baur reported the facts to Hitler, who asked which of the two planes had crashed. On being told that it was Gundlfinger's, he said that that was the plane in which Arndt was travelling, and he shed a perfunctory tear for Arndt. Then he exploded. "In that plane," he exclaimed, "were all my private archives, what I had intended as a testimony for posterity! It is a catastrophe!"

That exclamation, wrung from Hitler by this culminating personal disaster, is the only known mention by him, or anyone else, of his private archive and its fate. There was no immediate sequel to it. Nothing could be done about it, for next day all communication between Berlin and South Germany was cut off. The scene of the accident was in a theatre of war - Russian and American armies were converging on it, and since all those in the plane had perished, there was little hope of salvage. Hitler could now only await his fate in Berlin.

By the time Baur emerged from his Russian captivity, and so casually told the story, the episode was old history. The wreckage of the plane had disintegrated like the Reich around it; the place where it had crashed, and where Arndt and Gundlfinger were buried, was in East Germany; and East German historians are not interested, or are not allowed to be interested, in Hitler and the Third Reich.

Even in West Germany the vital piece of information buried in Baur's book was not at first appreciated. He was probably himself unaware of its importance. Another 20 years were to pass before

a German researcher thought of following up that clue and seeking to trace the remains, if any, of that precious cargo which, as Hitler supposed, had been destroyed in the crash of Gundlfinger's plane. That was the beginning of the process which led to the discovery of Hitler's secret archive.

When a plane crashed on German soil, it was the duty of the local units of the *Wehrmacht* to secure the wreckage and account for the contents. In this case the wreckage was indeed secured; but in the turmoil of that time and place, when authority had collapsed, there was no means of accounting for the contents. In these circumstances, the officer of the *Wehrmacht* who had secured them was able to keep them in his personal possession, or protection. They remained in his possession for many years, concealed in a hay-loft.

Finally, in 1981, the researcher who had started from the evidence of Baur caught up with his quarry. The accidental possessor of Hitler's archive, now over 80 years old, yielded it up for a consideration. The new owner, in agreement with the German Federal Archives, which will ultimately receive it, took possession. Meanwhile selected parts of it will be published in Germany by *Stern* magazine.

Such is the external and circumstantial history of this extraordinary archive: a history which, together with the internal character of the documents and their context in the archive of which they are part, seems to me to constitute clear proof of their authenticity.

The archive still bears the evidence of its adventure, for although most of the documents are intact, 300 of the 700 pictures and drawings by Hitler were destroyed in the crash. It now remains for us to ask what is the historical signifi-

cance of this archive? Why did Hitler keep such a daily record? How does its discovery affect our interpretation of events, and of Hitler himself?

First of all, we have to come to terms with the fact that Hitler was a diarist - almost, we may say (given the other pressures on his time) a compulsive diarist. The hitherto accepted idea that after his release from prison in 1924 he had stopped writing by hand is a myth.

In fact, we must envisage him, every night, after he had apparently gone to bed - after his servant Heinz Lange had entered in his engagement book the word *Schluss* (which was often at 2.00 or 3.00 in the morning) - sitting down to write his daily record; and perhaps more too, for the archive contains not only the diaries but whole books by Hitler - books on Jesus Christ, on Frederick the Great, on himself (the three subjects which seem equally to fascinate megalomaniac Germans) - and a third volume of *Mein Kampf*. If Hitler (as he said in 1942) had long ago found writing by hand a great effort, that may be not so much because he was out of practice as because he already suffered from writer's cramp.

It is agreeable to think that, while Goebbels, striding to and fro in his office, was dictating, at high speed, his version of the events of the day, Hitler, alone in his bedroom, was secretly scribbling his own rival version. But why, we ask, did he do it?

To answer the question we must discard the old idea of Hitler as a mere opportunist, living politically from hand to mouth, and recognize that he was indeed, as he always maintained, a "philosopher". He read much, he wrote much, and he thought much. The quality of his reading, his writing and his thought may be questioned, but there can be no doubt of the power of his mind. He was impressed by it himself. He saw himself almost as a unique historical phenomenon.

"At long intervals," he wrote in *Mein Kampf*, "it may occasionally happen that the practical politician and the political philosopher are one"; and he added that such a man could not expect to be understood "by every philistine" - "he reaches out towards ends that are comprehensible only by the few" - and by "posterity, for whom he also works".

"The few" and "posterity".... It was because Hitler believed that his achievement in history was incomprehensible to contemporaries that he was so determined to appeal beyond them to posterity. Only posterity could appreciate a "world phenomenon": a man who, like no other, understood the forces of history and could, by understanding them, and by sheer will-power, control them.

This sublime confidence inspired his immediate disciples. Goebbels could criticize him in his absence but was invariably reinspired by the wreckage of Hitler. He was, in the dock at Nuremberg, broke his silence only to extol "the greatest son whom Germany has ever produced". Bormann, in his private letters, insisted that Hitler was "superhuman": "he towers over us like Mount Everest".

But Hitler was not prepared to leave his message to posterity in the hands even of these devoted disciples. He was determined to speak to it direct. Hence his books, which, after *Mein Kampf*, for immediate tactical reasons, he chose not to publish. Hence his periodic "political testaments", which - except for the last - remained secret. Hence his "table talk", unobtrusively recorded by Bormann for a future record. Hence also his diary which was to be, as he told Baur, "ein Zeugnis für die Nachwelt", a testimony for posterity. We can understand, in these circumstances, his *cri de coeur* when he thought that it had been destroyed in that crashed plane in the Erzgebirge.

How will posterity receive it? Here we must become cautious. There will be a temptation, because

of the dramatic circumstances of its discovery, to see the diary in isolation, as a new revelation, perhaps as a correction of accepted views. That would be a mistake. Clear-sighted though he could be, Hitler was never one to yield to inconvenient evidence. Like Goebbels, he wrote propaganda, not objective history. He recorded what he wished posterity to believe; and no doubt he omitted what he wished to be overlooked. A man who believes that the human will can bend the course of history is not likely to submit to the correction of petty facts.

Therefore Hitler's diaries must be read no less critically than Goebbels' diaries, or any other historical evidence. Where they conflict with received opinions, they must not necessarily yield to those opinions, but equally they must not automatically prevail over them. The evidence for the received opinions must be dismantled and the new evidence treated as one more element to be weighed and tested in relation to it before the pattern is reconstructed. To treat Hitler's evidence as over-riding other evidence, except in isolated areas, is absurd. It is to introduce the *Führerprinzip* into history - in other words, to play his game.

One particular episode which will need to be examined very carefully is the case of Rudolf Hess. There is, as I have said, a whole volume on the case of Hess, in which Hitler, as it seems, takes responsibility for Hess's flight. But we must not jump to premature conclusions. There are many mysteries in the case of Hess.

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Perhaps it is true that Hitler, in his eagerness for peace with Britain, and his ignorance of British unity, secretly ordered the adventure which, surprisingly, he disowned before Hess was known even to have arrived in Britain - and that Hess, ever since, as a perfect boy-scout, has feigned madness rather than betray his Führer. But before leaping to that conclusion we must know exactly what kind of contact Hitler authorized. Was it merely, as historians have hitherto maintained, a secret approach through private friends or did it really include, in detail, that hare-brained adventure? Similarly we may note that there is no special file - and I should be surprised if, in all those diaries, there is any specific entry - devoted to the mass murder of the Jews. Hitler, as we know, was determined that his name and his authority should never be associated with that squalid business; and in his "testimony for posterity" he is unlikely to have owned to a policy from which, at the time, he took such pains to distance himself. But the circumstantial evidence on this subject overpowers the elaborate silence with which he sought to protect his name.

These and many other questions will engage the interest of historians when they can pick over this astonishing archive which has now, after nearly 40 years, emerged from the wreckage of the Third Reich. The secrecy which enveloped it during Hitler's lifetime, the dramatic circumstances of its loss in 1945, and of its rediscovery today, are a reminder that the historical record is never closed. Who knows what further ghosts may still emerge from that grave?

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Hitler and Hess in Berlin in 1932 - the Führer's archive covers the years from the "struggle for power" to 1945. Right: Martin Bormann (top) and Hitler's pilot Hans Baur - Bormann's handwriting helps to authenticate the diaries, and a casual remark by Baur set a researcher on their trail. Goebbels: he criticized Hitler in his absence.







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## FRANCE'S NUCLEAR ARSENAL

If you want a government which will take a strong anti-Soviet line, emphasize solidarity with the United States, increase defence spending, particularly on nuclear weapons, even when other programmes are being cut, and have little or no trouble with public opinion, what should you do? Answer: (1) leave NATO; (2) elect a Socialist-Communist coalition government.

A word of caution, though. It may be advisable to have a seventeen-year pause between stage one and stage two. Also, the formula has so far been applied in only one country, whose people have many exceptional qualities, not least among them *le goût du paradoxe*. Its success in more humdrum, literal-minded countries cannot be guaranteed. Meanwhile the feats performed by President Mitterrand and his defence minister, M. Charles Hernu, continue to arouse the envy of conservatives and the perplexity of fellow-socialists almost everywhere outside the Hexagon — a phrase which the French use to describe the shape of their country, not of their defence ministry.

This week the French cabinet approved a five-year military spending programme — something more than a white paper, since once approved by parliament it will have the force of law. It provides for an increase in defence spending of eleven per cent in real terms over the period 1984-1988, and so for a small increase in the percentage of the gross national product allocated to defence: from 4.2 to over 4.3, using NATO criteria.

M. Hernu's plans are so ambitious that experts are wondering whether such an increase can really be enough to finance them all. He proposes to modernize

France's nuclear arsenal, both strategic and tactical, and to undertake a complete reorganization of her conventional land forces.

Under the former heading, the navy will get its sixth nuclear-powered submarine armed with strategic thermonuclear missiles in 1985, and in 1988 will begin building the first of a new generation of strategic submarines, to come into service in 1994. The fleet of nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarines, two of which are already in service, is to be raised from five to eight, and a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier should be in service by the mid-1990s.

The air force will be equipped with intermediate-range ("stand-off") air-to-ground rockets and also in due course with the "SX", a mobile land-based strategic missile. The latter is billed as replacing the obsolescent Mirage IV strategic bomber, but logically should also eventually replace the S3 strategic missiles on the plateau d'Albion, which are in fixed silos and therefore theoretically vulnerable to a pre-emptive strike.

Similarly, the army by 1992 is to start replacing its Pluton tactical nuclear missiles with the "Hades" (the French have a gift for the nomenclature of terror), a mobile missile with a range two and half times as great, which could be equipped with neutron warheads if M. Mitterrand decides to develop them. Whether he does or not, he will continue to face awkward political questions about the deployment and targeting of tactical nuclear weapons. Even with a range of nearly two hundred miles, they must either be deployed in Germany or fired at targets in Germany (East or West) and probably both.

Likewise, the conventional land forces have to be prepared to fight in Germany — something that is more easily acceptable to German public opinion. Here M. Hernu's concern is to widen the range of military options available to the French government by constituting a "force d'action et d'assistance rapide" (FAAR), fifty thousand strong, which can be deployed either in Europe or overseas. The price of this will be a reduction of 22,000 in the overall strength of the army — less than had been feared but enough to keep alive the anxiety of those critics who fear that France is accentuating the West's unhealthy dependence on nuclear as opposed to conventional forces (especially as France's nuclear weapons, being independently targeted, make no direct contribution to the security of her allies). The fact that even so only thirty per cent of the new investment will go into nuclear weapons is a reminder that the latter are, in essence, a form of defence on the cheap.

Much of the expenditure, no doubt, will be absorbed by the development of new helicopters and the new AMX battle tank. It is not clear how far the French are relying on West German cooperation to finance these projects. Some critics believe that heavy investment in tanks could prove an expensive anachronism, and that the future lies with lighter weapons. Without prejudging the outcome of that argument among experts, one can say that France and West Germany show good sense in seeking to pool their resources for the development of new conventional weapons. There should be scope for more bilateral or multilateral projects involving Britain as well.

## SCHOOLS OUTSIDE THE SYSTEM

Thanks to those exemplars of Victorian values who, Brougham said, "baptize the Established Church more than they love education", Britain had to wait until the twentieth century before a universal publicly-provided system of schooling was introduced. Unlike the churches in France and Germany, the denominations in nineteenth-century Britain prevented the growth of a national system. An important result was that the English middle classes had no schools of their own. They turned to the classical public schools and founded a tradition of private education based on the aristocratic principles of the Clarendon schools and their cheaper imitators. School became a touchstone of social and economic advancement in France, by comparison, it was *famille* but rarely *école* (unless a *grande école*).

Abroad, private education grew mainly as an ecclesiastical response to state secularism. In the countries of the European Community, private education is predominantly confessional. This fact vitiates a not very credible attempt this week by the Independent Schools Information Service — no slouch at the techniques of opinion guidance — to argue that Britain has a smaller proportion of children being educated privately and to use that assertion as a springboard for demands for state aid

and protection. In a pamphlet produced by a distinguished former headmaster, Mr Peter Mason, of Manchester Grammar School, there are some unhappy elisions.

The missing dimension is the still fierce commitment in Continental countries to church-governed education. In France, about 95 per cent of all private schools are Roman Catholic; many were established during the Third Republic and reflect in some measure the virulence of anti-clericalism in that era, on the one side, and the Church's hatred of the secular politics of the Revolution, on the other. In West Germany, some 310,000 of the 540,000 children in private schools are in Catholic establishments; in other words, the lay private sector in that country represents barely two per cent of the total.

Private schools in England and Wales take six per cent of children, but only a small number are Roman Catholic. For — the spirit of Maynooth updated — the religious compromise set out in the 1944 Education Act has been remarkably successful: through "voluntary-aided status", it has allowed the Roman Catholic schools a full measure of diocesan participation, along with a just measure of state support and incorporation within necessary planning procedures, while Church of

England schools were able to settle for a status that provided for more public funding and less clerical influence. This is illustrated by the position of the Roman Catholic teachers' colleges, which are among the country's best. The fact is that Catholic parents have no tradition of seeking "private" provision, yet have been able to insist on confessional schooling.

The private schools have a case to make loud and clear. Indeed, they have a duty to rebut the wider allegations flung their way by Mr Neil Kinnock and other Labour Party spokesmen, who imply that private education is uniquely responsible for Britain's social divisions and economic malaise. But does the Independent Schools Joint Council want the inspection and political interference that must inevitably follow a programme of state grants?

Private schools have a right to demand security of tenure, but beyond that, there must be doubt about any new moves to redirect public spending, either to parents through assisted places, or straight to schools. Such moves all too readily look like means of easing the burden of fees for affluent parents — or easing the consciences of liberal-minded headmasters, embarrassed at the high concentrations of their pupils at Oxbridge, the Bar, the House of Commons, the Civil Service and the City.

## SURVIVAL TEST FOR SOTHEY'S

Most of Sotheby's staff seem agreed that to be owned and run by Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid would destroy the company as they know it and take pride in it. Even if their assessment of the Americans who have launched a takeover bid for the company is wrong-headed, their conclusion is now probably correct. For Sotheby's is only as good as its auctioneering as its team of experts, and the best of them are virtually committed to leaving the firm if the takeover goes through.

Two questions need to be asked at this stage of the takeover battle. Is Sotheby's so important a national institution that its survival really matters to Britain? And, can it be saved? Sotheby's style of doing business in its years of prosperity had many critics. Extracurricular activities such as launching a cigarette called "Sotheby's" or acting as art investment adviser to the British Rail Pension Funds were considered of questionable morality. The firm tended arrogantly to steamroller little clients in their pursuit of the big fish, while their accent on publicity and showmanship led many buyers to burn their fingers in the art market.

Despite the ballyhoo, Sotheby's attracted and retained a team of experts of outstanding

quality in fields ranging from Chinese porcelain to Impressionist pictures, violin bows, to Medieval manuscripts. It was on these men and women that Sotheby's success was built. And Sotheby's success is in large part responsible for Britain's dominant role in the world art market.

Art dealing and auctioneering is one field of business in which Britain has excelled since the second world war. Throughout, Sotheby's has led the way. By demonstrating that major works of art could be sold by public auction, as an alternative to the private deal, Sotheby's began to attract art collections to London for sale from around the world. Some of the business was attracted to Christie's, and London dealers, who found themselves at the centre of the action, grew in number and expertise.

In a second phase Sotheby's pioneered the idea of holding sales abroad and entered the American market by buying Parkes Barnett, New York's main art auctioneering firm. Christie's and Phillips followed Sotheby's to America and in their train a number of European art dealers have opened up in New York. The American art market has taken a significant extent been fashioned by Sotheby's.

This is an extraordinary achievement for a British firm and it has had tangible results in the form of foreign currency earnings for Britain. The market is now so well established that it can probably survive without Sotheby's. Nevertheless, the collapse of the giant would send out waves rather than ripples.

This Sotheby's survival in its present form matters to Britain, but is it still possible? A succession of miscalculations by the existing board and senior management have put this very much in doubt. They have allowed the internally owned shareholding to run down to only 17 per cent, thus leaving themselves open to predators, and turned away more acceptable purchasers because they did not foresee this bid.

The bid price of 520p per share appears to overvalue Sotheby's as a business as far as its prospects for the next five years can now be assessed. It is likely that a majority of the shareholders will accept the offer, though not the 90 per cent the Americans say they are looking for. By the first closing day of May 4, Sotheby's best chance of survival now seems to lie with persuading Mr Cogan and Mr Swid that they cannot make a go of it and should pull out.

## Preserving jobs at Ravenscraig

From the Director of the British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council

Sir, Why do you present the scheme for BSC to supply slabs from Ravenscraig to the USA as simply one which will destroy 2,000 jobs in Scotland, as in your main news item today (April 20)?

The reality is that at present, by Government edict, 4,000 jobs are being retained in Scotland to do the work which could be done more economically in South Wales, at a cost to the taxpayer estimated by Mr Jenkin, the Secretary of State for Industry, at £100m a year.

That Government decision could also result in new investment at Port Talbot being held up. (Under the European Commission's state aids code, which the Government has strongly supported, new investment has to be offset by reductions in capacity elsewhere.) This is vitally needed if BSC is to become more cost competitive, meet steel users' increasingly exacting quality requirements and be able to provide secure employment for its workers in South Wales in the future.

The Ravenscraig "slabs for the USA" scheme would help to solve all those problems. It would provide secure employment for 2,000 men in Scotland, additional work to South Wales and profits to BSC. By allowing the closure of surplus rolling mill capacity in Scotland, it would remove the obstacle to European Commission approval of new investment at Port Talbot. The £100m of taxpayers' money saved could also be used for badly needed new infrastructure investment, creating demand for labour in steel and many other industries.

If BSC are prevented from getting the job, no doubt its competitors elsewhere in the world would be happy to oblige US Steel. Is that what we want? Yours faithfully, J. F. SAFFORD, Director, British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council, 16 Berwyn Road, Richmond, Surrey, April 20.

## Sir Harold and 'Trots'

From Sir Harold Wilson, FRS, MP for Hydon (Labour)

Sir, I should like to correct one or two passages in the report in your issue of April 20, of my reply to questions at an informal press conference in Moscow, and my references there to the Trotskyist threat.

My decision not to stand again is not new and has nothing to do, as your piece seems to suggest, with Trots in Hydon. The constituency Labour Party there has consistently kept the extreme left-wing faction in check.

During the last general election I stated publicly that the 1979 contest would be my last in the constituency — on the assumption that the result of the election at national level would be to send to Westminster a viable government majority, capable of surviving for a full parliamentary term. Mrs Thatcher's victory made it clear that this would be the case.

On two occasions, one quite recent, when a left-wing faction attempted a takeover, the constituency party reacted vigorously and successfully resisted the left-wing bid. My successor as prospective candidate was responsible on both occasions for motions which defeated the left wing's manoeuvre by a substantial and unchallengeable majority. Yours sincerely, HAROLD WILSON, House of Commons, April 21.

## Buying British

From Mrs Julia Draper

Sir, Some supermarkets are selling products under their name which, on close examination, of the package, turn out to be foreign. Recent purchases of mine include chocolates and matches where the country of origin is shown in small print and in an inconspicuous place. Later, I bought some artificial flowers thinking that they had been made here as the labels had what seemed to be a British trade mark and a telephone number in this country, but to my astonishment, almost hidden and invisible, were the words, "Made in Hongkong".

Shoppers who wish to buy British — be wary!

Yours faithfully, JULIA DRAPER, 16 Southover High Street, Lewes, East Sussex, April 17.

## Aid to Third World

From Mr James Murphy

Sir, Professors Bauer and Yamey, authors of "Why we should close our purse to the Third World" (Nature, April 11), have demonstrated — once again — an almost obsessive enthusiasm for discrediting official development assistance to the Third World. Over the years, Professor Bauer has indeed made this intellectual idiosyncrasy into a new economic discipline all its own.

I feel your readers should be urged not to take the professors' premises, arguments or conclusions at face value, nor should they believe that their motives in seeking to break our confidence in aid are totally academic in character. Their pursuit of the facts may appear to be objective, but underneath they are convinced ideologues with a particular vision of how things are and how things ought to be.

Not for the first time, Bauer and Yamey have managed to write an article on development in which not one solitary shred of sympathy or concern is expressed for those hundreds of millions of people facing

## Virtues of a fixed parliamentary term

From Lord Shawcross, QC

Sir, Mr Denis Young in his amusing letter (April 21) is correct in saying that the election of a Parliament for a fixed term would not avoid what he calls "election fever". Experience in the United States, where there is an election every two years for part of the legislature, demonstrates the inevitably rather stultifying effect of the run-up to the poll. But fixed term Parliaments would at least avoid the uncertainty and speculation which to the detriment of markets and exchange rates, etc. increasingly attend the present system.

Moreover a fixed term (which in my own opinion should not be for less than five years) would spare us some of the evident hypocrisy we are having to endure in the current political dialogue. Under our existing constitutional arrangements the Prime Minister of the day has always had to decide when it is in the public interest to hold an election.

It is not quite, as Mr Ian Harvey (April 21) rather deprecatingly puts it, that "party activists" think that national and party interests coincide. It is that one can, I hope, safely postulate that any Prime Minister sincerely believes that the policy being pursued by his/her Administration is in fact in the best interest of the country.

Nobody can doubt that the

present Prime Minister passionately believes this, however much others with equal sincerity believe the opposite. And in the present intractable conditions confronting the world every responsible politician knows that at least two parliamentary terms are needed before any particular policy can hope (if ever) to achieve its aims.

It follows that it is the duty of the Prime Minister of the day to select what appears to be the most opportune moment for securing a renewal of the current mandate. Mr Foot's proposal manifesto itself indicates more than one term for its fulfilment.

To talk of "cutting and running" in these circumstances is sheer cant. Mr Foot knows better. He and I have in the past supported governments which have selected what they thought to be the most opportune time for seeking a renewal of their mandates. And no doubt will do so again.

The attribution of personal insincerity and the growing hypocrisy which seems to characterize political dialogue nowadays devalues politics and insults the intelligence of the electorate.

Yours faithfully, HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, Morgan House, 1 Angel Court, EC2, April 22.

## Pensions parity

From Mr Peter Tanner

Sir, Your Labour Correspondent reported today (April 19) that, "Firemen, with the police, have been told that from the beginning of next month their contributions to index-linked pensions will be increased by 4 per cent". I wish to point out that police pensions contributions were increased by this amount with effect from September 1, 1982. The firemen's pensions scheme is, in almost every respect, analogous with ours and the most recent costing undertaken by the Government Actuary, confirms that it is just as costly as the police scheme.

Along with the Fire Brigades Union, the Police Federation feels that the increase of 4 per cent imposed by the Government is excessive. However, it is interesting to note that the local authorities have put forward a suggestion that the increase should be phased so that one half falls in this pay year, and the other next.

These are the same employers who insisted, along with the Home Secretary, that the full 4 per cent increase should be taken from the police at the same time as their pay was increased on September 1 last year. Our offer to pay an additional 1½ per cent from last September, with further talks on the final amount, was rejected without discussion.

I am left wondering, therefore, why the difference in attitudes? Is it simply that the FBU is a trade union, affiliated to the TUC and the Labour Party, and its members have the power to strike? Lord Edmund Davies's Committee of Inquiry on

the Police stressed that such a right could not be given to the police, but said that we should not be treated less favourably because of our lack of industrial muscle.

It will be interesting to see whether, at the end of the day, there is parity of treatment between the police and the firemen.

Yours faithfully, PETER TANNER, Secretary, Police Federation of England and Wales, 15-17 Langley Road, Surbiton, Surrey, April 19.

## Desirable residence

From Mr R. A. Noakes

Sir, In 1885 the Bey of Tunisia presented to her Majesty Queen Victoria a beautiful villa for the use of HM Consular Representative. The house had a large garden and its own railway station, which was afterwards renamed Consular Anglaises.

When Tunisia became independent in 1956 the first Tunisian Ambassador appointed to London reminded us that our embassy residence was a gift from the Bey and broadly hinted that he might be found a suitable residence in London.

Alas, in spite of efforts made on his behalf, he was only presented with a silver dish for his dining room!

Yours sincerely, R. A. NOAKES, (Sometime HM Consul, Tunisia), The Barn Cottage, Dean, Oxford, April 15.

## Flight of fancy

From Captain R. Hamilton

Sir, Mr Teagle's suspicions today (April 19) must be well founded. The BBC Unnatural History Unit works hard at Ambridge, not only on the usual birdsong (he may recall George the gamekeeper describing the cry of a vixen as the bark of "an old dog fox").

Another team whose skill is vital to the Everyday Story is the Unseasonable Weather Department, busy giving the village a climate akin to that of Camelot. Earlier this year, when the whole of England and Wales had been frost-free for weeks, the sagacious George was programmed with repeated exclamations of "By heck, it's freezing out there!"

At the same time, Caroline tugged at our heartstrings with news of a duck frozen into the village pond (a symptom, no doubt, of frost so sudden and so intense as to merit a mention in *The Guinness Book of Records*). This week, while Ambridge worships are revelling in the mild spring sunshine, the unfeeling BBC Travel Unit is reporting roads blocked by snow in the Midlands.

But the irresistible charm of the programme lies, surely, in just this insulation from reality. The moment its farmers stop being high-minded altruists and its solicitors start being reticent and discreet, it will no longer be worth listening to. Who would exchange its idiosyncrasies

for cold reality? Like today's weather, the latter is waiting for us outside the front door.

Yours faithfully, ROGER HAMILTON, West Dean, Salisbury, Wiltshire, April 19.

## Eating squirrels

From Professor T. F. Hewer

Sir, I see in today's (April 15) article by your Agricultural Correspondent on the danger of a population explosion of grey squirrels that on a similar occasion in the 1970s "there were even suggestions that the animals should be killed and eaten."

For many years my family and I have considered grey squirrels a delicacy and we eat all that I kill. There is no need to skin more than the abdomen and hind legs, admittedly rather difficult and needing a sharp knife, after hanging for a few days.

The back, hind legs and liver are baked in a pan, covered preferably with one or two rashers of bacon and some sprigs of thyme. They are as good as game birds and much more palatable than rabbits.

Yours faithfully, T. F. HEWER, Vine House, Hembury, Bristol, Avon, April 15.

a lifetime of deprivation, squalor and despair. Indeed, they maintain that it is wrong for the rich to feel guilty about the poor and to take action to end their plight.

Professor Bauer has, moreover, firm views on why people are poor. It is, in his world, never because of exploitation or greed or insensitivity. As he says in his book *Equality, the Third World and Economic Delusion*: "A disproportionate number of the poor lack the capabilities and inclination for economic achievement, and often for cultural achievement as well" (page 28). Aid, therefore, cannot by definition help them.

Any bad undergraduate essay will parade selective or anecdotal evidence to defend a weak or biased thesis. It's time that the writings of Bauer and Yamey took on a more adult character. The simple fact is that while the aid record has admittedly been mixed over the years (although Europe did exceptionally well as an aid beneficiary in the post-war era) it still represents a critically important device for moving resources behind the attack on poverty.

Many countries are the weaklings

in the international free market rat-race: they have few reserves to invest in rural production, infrastructural improvements or welfare services and they can expect little change from the commercial banks. Low income earners tend not to get big mortgages.

Aid is for such economies a *sine qua non*. Project aid success stories — modest perhaps in themselves but a godsend to the poor they benefit — are numerous and well documented and should not be cancelled out by the mention, made tedious through repetition, of those foolish prestige projects whose existence Bauer and Yamey think validate their own case. There is simply good aid and bad aid — the former difficult but absolutely vital to achieve.

I hope that the Prime Minister will let wiser counsel prevail and ignore Bauer and Yamey's urgings. But then, given that Mrs Thatcher bestowed a peerage on Professor Bauer only a few months ago, one can imagine with some dread that he has her ear.

Yours faithfully, JAMES MURPHY, 136 Agar Grove, NW1.

## Respect for Argentinian dead

From Mrs Janet Williams

Sir, Should we not feel ashamed that our Government is putting such obstacles in the way of bereaved families wishing to visit the graves of their sons in the Falklands? If we accept the importance of the recent visit so carefully arranged for the families of the British dead how can we on humanitarian grounds deny the same facility to bereaved Argentine families?

Surely the Government cannot seriously suspect that the tab we have seen on TV which has been acquired to take the Argentine families to the Falklands would present any kind of threat to the islanders or their defenders?

As to refusing the families' wish to be accompanied by the media and to be seen by the world to be mourning their dead, might it not do far greater international credit to the British position over the Falklands to be seen to be magnanimous in victory than to be seen to be mean and heartless. Think again, Mr Pym. Yours faithfully, JANET WILLIAMS, 58b Camden Square, NW1, April 21.

From Mr A. A. R. Wood

Sir, There must be a number of ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 war who have been casting their minds back to those years as they remembered old comrades in arms who were Argentinians. For myself I mind a number of Fleet Air Arm pilots who were not only British uniforms with pride but also shoulder flashes with the name of their country. It was no surprise to me that younger generations of their countrymen flew with skill and courage in the recent conflict.

Is there now no sense of chivalry by which we will insist that the graves of their dead may be visited by relatives? Yours faithfully, A. A. R. WOOD, High Willows, Bentsbrook Park, North Holmwood, Dorking, Surrey, April 21.

From Mr C. P. de Fonseka

Sir, Would not the most magnanimous approach to this matter be for the Royal Navy to search whatever ship they travel in and escort it to the islands and allow the visit to the cemetery under supervision? The effect of such a gesture, especially if the ship was under the Argentinian flag, on the international community, would be most favourable to Britain.

Yours faithfully, C. P. DE FONSEKA, 10 Glendevon Road, Whitechurch, Bristol, April 21.

## In praise of BR

From Professor Kenneth Robinson

Sir, Yesterday afternoon, I boarded the 2.50 train at Paddington on my way to Kington and put on the seat my umbrella, night-sport bag and one of those black plastic bags the London Library supplies to its members, full of London Library books. I then realised that I had no ticket and went to buy one. There was, of course, as there always is nowadays, a crowd at the booking office and I returned only in time to see the train disappearing.

Just after 7 pm I received a telephone call from British Rail, Wolverhampton, to tell me that a kind fellow passenger had taken my belongings to the lost property office there, and this morning a telephone call from Kington Station to say that they had a parcel for me. My bits and pieces had been impeccably packaged and returned to my nearest railway station.

It is easier by far to publicise commuters' horror stories than those, like this, which show a very different picture of railway staff, so I hope you will find room for this word of appreciation.

Yours etc, KENNETH ROBINSON, The Old Rectory, Church Westcote, Kington, Oxford, April 15.

## Message of 'Gandhi'

From Professor Brian Holmes

Sir, Without wishing to detract from Sir Richard Attenborough's magnificent, and duly recognised, achievement as director of the film *Gandhi*, I consider his reported remarks (April 13) when he received his Oscars, on Gandhi as a man of peace, naive.

Webb Miller's *I Found No Peace*, which I read as a very young man, persuaded me that in pursuit of a worthy political cause, Gandhi not only provoked confrontation but intended to do so in the knowledge that without it his campaign would not succeed.

His message has certainly been received and understood. The tactics of confrontation are implicit in "peaceful demonstration" today to achieve political ends. Only the restraint of those paid to maintain the peace prevents them from degenerating into violence.

Yours etc, BRIAN HOLMES, 31 Freigrove Road, N7, April 14.

## Smoke signals

From Miss Sylvia Sobernheim

Sir, Battersea power station has rather less grace, style and elegance than an upturned kitchen table. I am dismayed that we are apparently to be lumbered indefinitely with its looming ugliness.

Yours faithfully, SYLVIA SOBERNHEIM, 1 Gloucester Court, Swan Street, SE1, April 18.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

#### BUCKINGHAM PALACE

April 22: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and Captain Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs Richard Carey Pole and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs, left Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon to visit Japan. Her Royal Highness will subsequently visit Hongkong and Pakistan.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and Captain Mark Phillips were received on arrival at the Airport by His Excellency Sir Pauline Ambrose and Mrs

Arabad, Mr Koichi Tsutsumi (Chargé d'Affaires, Japanese Embassy) and Mrs Tsutsumi, Sir Derek Dobson (Special Representative of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) and Mr Robin Barendse (Manager, Special Facilities, British Airports Authority).

#### KENSINGTON PALACE

April 22: The Duchess of Gloucester as Patron, the Medical Women's Federation, was present this evening at a council dinner at Merchant Adventurers' Hall, York.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight. Mr Michael Wigley was in attendance.

#### Fortcoming marriages

The Hon H. F. Charteris and Miss B. M. Desmoules

The engagement is announced between Harold Francis, younger son of Lord and Lady Charteris of Amisfield, of the Provost's Lodge, Eton College, Windsor, and Blanche Marie, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Roger Desmoules, of 14 rue Wilhelm, Paris 16me.

Dr J. T. Cocks and Miss J. L. Clarke

The engagement is announced between John Terence, son of Mr and Mrs A. T. Cocks of 379 Watlington Road, East Malvern, Melbourne, and Jennifer Louise, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Clarke, of 13 Neera Court, Glen Waverley, Melbourne.

Mr D. Cowell and Miss J. E. Hills

The engagement is announced between David Cowell, son of Mr and Mrs D. Cowell, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Hills.

Mr R. J. Ingram and Miss L. K. Forrester

The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Dr and Mrs F. Ingram, of Barham, Kent, and Kay, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. B. Forrester, of Wexley Rocks, Staffordshire.

Mr G. F. J. Kennedy and Miss C. E. Styles

The engagement is announced between Gerard, only son of Mrs Teresa Kennedy, of Belfast, Northern Ireland, and Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Styles, of Bramley, Surrey.

Mr G. Lambrianidis and Miss N. Daut

The engagement is announced between Gregory, elder son of the late Mr John Lambrianidis and Mrs Lambrianidis, of Patras, Greece, and Nikki, younger daughter of Major-General and Mrs Brian Daut, of Blackstone House, Sefton, Wallingford, Oxfordshire. The marriage will take place in Greece.

Mr T. R. N. Harrison-Topham and Mrs C. T. Dickinson

The marriage took place in Richmond, Surrey, on Saturday, April 16, between Mr Roger Harrison-Topham and Mrs Charlotte Dickinson.

Mr J. M. Tonge and Miss R. E. Gurney-Champion

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Mr J. M. Tonge and Miss R. E. Gurney-Champion

### John Prickett

## Citizens of two kingdoms

What are the demands of the Sermon on the Mount for Christians as citizens? Of all the complex questions facing the modern world this may well be the most perplexing.

In a dilemma it is sometimes helpful to consider extreme cases. Can a Christian disciple be a judge, a soldier, a politician, a prelate? One might reply: a soldier, but not Judge Jeffrey; a soldier, but not Napoleon; a politician, but not Hitler or Stalin; a prelate, but not Pope Alexander VI.

At the extreme it is possible to see what a Christian disciple could not be or do. On the other hand, we might say that there would be no inherent contradiction in a disciple being a Pope like John XXIII, a politician like Abraham Lincoln, or a soldier like Sir Philip Sidney or Wilfred Owen.

What was it about such men that made their discipleship convincing even in their role as citizens? Was it not that in all their actions, both public and private, the spirit of the new man shone through?

They did not face both ways but remained whole persons throughout. That does not mean that they did not make mistakes or compromises but it does imply that they did not overstep the limits beyond which the claim to discipleship is no longer credible.

Yet others hold that there is a sharp and unbridgeable contrast between the hidden wisdom of Christ and the wisdom of the rulers of this world so that disciples are called to be members of an alternative society, the Kingdom of God, in which the obligations of citizenship, though still relevant, are no longer predominant.

Although the Kingdom may

never be perfectly realized on earth, members of it are to act as leaven in the world; they can do so only, however, in so far as they live the life of the Kingdom here and now. As T. S. Eliot puts it: "Our citizenship is in Heaven; yes, but that is the model and type of your citizenship upon earth".

The danger of a new legalism is evident, but in the New Testament the Christian ethic is always seen as a consequence of the joyful acceptance of God's forgiveness. From this there flows a lightness of heart and an ability to cope with adversity which is assumed both in the Sermon and throughout the New Testament. The life of the Kingdom springs not from weakness, but from strength.

There is a further point which intimately concerns the disciple's psychological and spiritual integrity. The demands of the individual are not merely for a change of behaviour, but for a change of inward attitude which Paul described as "a new creation".

As a modern theologian puts it: "There is no doubt that the whole Christian message aims at an awareness transformed from the roots upward, a basic new attitude, a different scale of values, a radical rethinking and reorienting (metanoia) of the whole man (Hans King, *On Being a Christian*).

According to conventional ecclesiastical wisdom this new whole man is expected to face both ways. In his individual personal relationships he is urged to show universal love even to those who ill-treat him; as a citizen he is to be prepared to kill untold millions indiscriminately and to endanger future generations in the name of "freedom".

There must be something wrong here. Can such a facing both ways make sense either psychologically or spiritually?

Those Christian disciples mentioned above who retained wholeness and integrity in their public life shone as lights in the darkness of an evil world and the light they shed is reflected in later generations. But this is not just a calling to individuals.

Just as the main motive for pursuing Christian discipleship is "that he may believe", so the church should be "a city on a hill" whose light shines before men.

To this end it must seek to be continually united against evils clearly incompatible with the teaching and spirit of Jesus and in support of those constructive and reconciling deeds which make for peace.

Without that no convincing alternative way of life in the Kingdom of God is presented to the world. The salt becomes tasteless. The leaven fails to work.

He stayed on at 10 Downing Street for a short time after Sir Alec Douglas-Home, as he then was, took over. He then spent two years as a member of information and research for the ITA, and in 1966 became an adviser on public relations to the board of Vickers, remaining there for 10 years until his retirement in 1976.

Evans was born on April 29, 1911, and educated at King Edward's School, Stourbridge. He spent the 1930s as a journalist in Worcestershire and Sheffield. In 1940, after the Soviet Union had attacked Finland, he joined the British volunteers in Finland, and later that year became a member of the staff of the British Legation in Helsinki.

In 1942 he transferred to West Africa, becoming the representative there of the Ministry of Information. In 1945 he returned to London, becoming first deputy public relations officer, and later chief information officer, at the Colonial Office. He was there until 1957, when Macmillan picked him for 10 Downing Street.

The early days of the Macmillan government were difficult ones, as it emerged from the aftermath of Suez and tried to establish itself. Evans played his part in the process, and was Macmillan's right hand in 1963, he was created a baronet. He had already been appointed OBE in 1945 and CMG in 1957.

In 1949 he had published, as compiler and editor, *Men in the Tropics*, an anthology of the works of explorers, administrators, soldiers, missionaries, and other men who had visited the tropical parts of the British Empire. It was much praised. He followed this with *Victory against the odds 1956-77*, published in 1978, and *Downing Street Diary* in 1981.

Evans is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, whom he married in 1945, and one daughter.

## OBITUARY

### SIR HAROLD EVANS

#### Public relations at 10 Downing Street

Sir Harold Evans, Bt, CMG, OBE, who was chief public relations adviser at 10 Downing Street from 1957 to 1964, serving throughout Mr Harold Macmillan's time as Prime Minister, and who had a varied career both in and out of government service, died in Hove on April 21. He was 71.

Macmillan's period of office was a time of great change in public relations at Downing Street, and Evans, whose judgment Macmillan valued highly, played a considerable part in it. Television cameras were admitted, for instance, during Eisenhower's talks in London with Macmillan, something that the previous incumbents never accepted; and that marked the beginning of a new importance of television in politics.

Evans, a polished, self-confident man, had much of the responsibility for projecting a favourable picture of Macmillan and his policies, both in this country and overseas. He was generally, though not universally, respected for his professionalism, charming and persuasive when he chose to be, and proving particularly successful with the American press in London.

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### SIR RONALD CAMPBELL

The Rt Hon Sir Ronald Ian Campbell, PC, GCMG, CB, who had a distinguished diplomatic career in the Second World War and was the British Ambassador in Egypt during Anglo-Egyptian negotiations in the last years of the monarchy there, died yesterday. He was 92.

As Minister in Belgrade from 1939 to 1941 Campbell and his staff and other Britons were taken prisoner by the Italians after the Axis invasion of Yugoslavia, but were later released and in June, 1941, reached Britain through Italy, France, Spain and Portugal. He was then posted as Minister in Washington where his foresight and common sense stood him in good stead in the period before Pearl Harbour and in the years of intimate alliance which followed the United States entering the war.



2, 3  
Travel: Iceland's  
quiet culture  
and spectacular  
wilds; walking  
the byways of  
historic York

4  
Values: Pools,  
patios and  
barbecues; In the  
Garden: Roses;  
Drink: Appetite  
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oriental carpets;  
Review: Rock  
records of the  
month; Theatre  
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Family Life on  
reading  
for children

23-29 APRIL 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

This is the urban jungle and you, the cyclist, are the prey: a succulent meal on wheels for all those bloodthirsty, speed-crazed products of an internal-combustion society whose one ambition in life is to have you for breakfast. Tony Samstag and David Altheer offer down-to-earth advice on what it costs to equip yourself against the enemy and the elements and roam free

# CYCLE SURVIVAL

So you are going to buy a bicycle for commuting, shopping trips and weekends. You are really going to save money, as well as get fit, aren't you?

Well, yes, but if you do as so many do, and just buy a used three-speed model for £30, you will discover it does not quite work out that way. At worst, you will become a statistic among the 300 or so cyclists who die on British roads every year, or the 25,000-odd injured; at best, you will find it might have been wiser to buy a bus pass.

A much-ridden bike can break down more often than a church suction lawn-mower and hit your pocket harder than a wallet full of one pound coins. The tyres will probably be worn beyond a thread and, unless you get a kick out of fixing punctures, will have to be replaced. A good set will cost between £2.60 and £4.60 a tyre, and the tubes £1.50 to £2.

Modern tubes, by the way, are made of butyl, which is supposed to be more airtight than rubber. Unfortunately, this means also that puncture patches do not stick as easily as on the old type.

The bike being old, the saddle is likely to give you a hard ride. After your first aching week, you will be wanting to lay out between £4.60 and £13.70 on a new seat. And once you are sitting comfortably, you will want to stop comfortably: new brake blocks will cost between 60p and £2 a pair.

But let me be optimistic and suppose your bargain bike is a transport of delight, and you have been converted to the joys of cycling. Wonderful, but I'm sorry, there is a black cloud overhead and as soon as it bursts over you, you are going to have to open your wallet once more.

Many are the anti-rain measures on which cyclists splash out - ludicrous all-enveloping capes that turn the rider into a two-wheel tepee, aging mackintoshes that would distract Colombo, the unkempt television cop. £200 Burberrys with telltale smudges of cycle grease, and more - but with one common feature: not one of them is guaranteed to keep you dry.

Therein lies the secret. Accept that you are going to get wet. Quite often. Beware of the much-quoted "statistic" that on average cyclists in England and Wales get wet on only nine journeys a year. Already since January 1, I have had seven drenchings.

So in the expectation of the occasional soaking, wear a pair of rough trousers and an old natural-fibre jacket (plastic "sweats" too touch), keeping good trousers or a dress at your work-place. Or carry good clothes in a bag and change later. For cycling, I bought a tracksuit bottom for a fiver. The ultimate solution is a waterproof and condensation-free jacket and trousers. But the price! A "suit" in such a material costs £35.

The next problem is security. No matter how ugly your bike, it has steel appeal, so get a good lock. You could spend £6.29 on a 6ft cable lock, pretty strong until a thief produces a pair of wire-clippers, or you could buy the U-bolt-type lock that makes bolt-cutters go blind. Cost: £18.

But still cheaper than smothering your bicycle in a parking meter or steel railing. (You will, of course, always hitch your bike where it will not inconvenience blind people.)

The next thing the novice cyclist notices is a kind of creeping paranoia. I say "kind of" because it is justified: motorists do hate cyclists, especially when they nip through rush-hour jams. The sensible pedaller reacts by showing how very safety-conscious he or she is.

Sometimes safety lies in deterrence and for that you can

do no better than the so-called lollipop - an extendable reflector which costs £1.20. It truly does make the motorists keep his distance - for fear, I think, that it may scratch his beloved vehicle.

A bright sash is helpful. I cannot stand the fussiness of the shoulder-and-waist type so I searched mail-order ads until I found a shoulder-only model - but it cost me an excessive £4.75. Good, too, are reflective anklets. Forget reflective trouser-clip: the two pairs I bought were too loose to wear. Instead spend £1.24 on a two-way reflector to fit in your front wheel and improve your bike's visibility in profile.

Of course, you cannot get by with reflectors only. Lights are essential. My choice has been a hub dynamo set (harder to steal), which cost me about £20, plus battery lights, necessary because dynamos stop when the bike stops. Slightly lighter than the hub dynamo is the type that fits under the bottom bracket where thieves may not notice it. Cost, with lamps £15.50.

The best battery lights are the French-made Wonderlights which cost £7.60 for the whole set - possibly cheaper in street markets - and can be detached when you park, before thieves can get hold of them.

The spending does not stop at that. Bikes always come with one rear reflector, but one is not enough. Another, of a good size, will cost £1.10 to £1.30. A front reflector is something the Americans seem to have popularized - it is available here for a similar price.

Despite all precautions, some motorists still come too close, and some pedestrians think that 200lb of bike and rider cannot hurt them. You need a bell. Most British bells fall to bits or lose their tinkle after about three months on a handlebar, so if you can, buy yours on a weekend trip to Holland or France. Failing that, buy an English bell every three months for 80p a time.

You also have to see behind you. Many types of mirror are available, but only one works well: the Mirrycle. At £5.85, it's a miracle it isn't but it isn't bad.

Now that you can venture more conspicuously on to the Queen's highways, and cycle paths you need to keep your bike in top condition. First, a pump. If you have Schrader valves you can fill your tyres at a service station, but it is dangerous because it can explode the tyres. A pump with attachment will cost £1 to £2.15. If you have the less strenuous Presta valves, a pre-set pressure pump will cost at least £7.95.

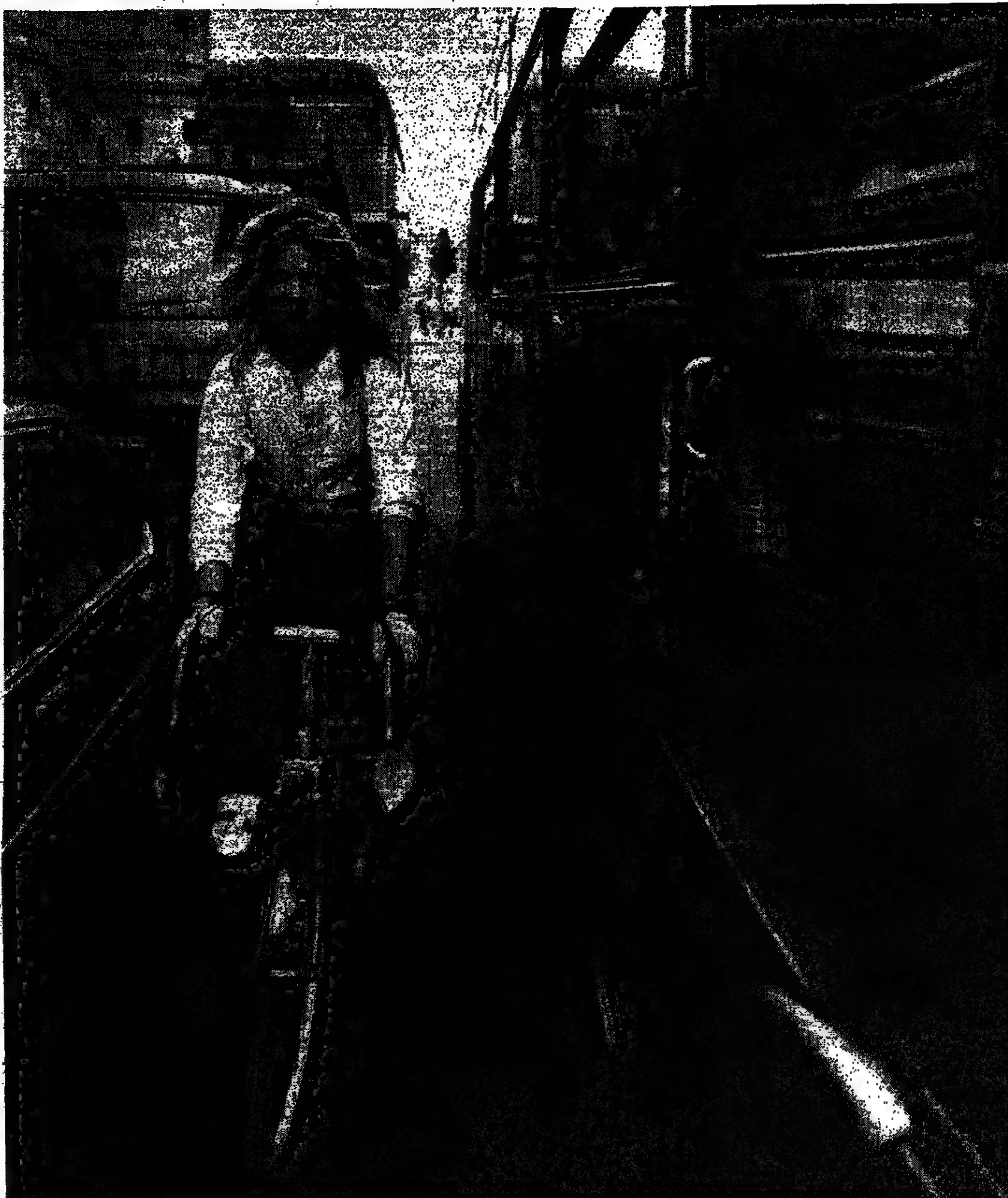
Bicycle books always speak dauntingly of maintenance being carried out every month. I prefer to have my bicycle overhauled at a repair shop every six months, but you may prefer to do it yourself. In which case, you must dip in to your pocket yet again. A tool kit will cost about £10.

Motorcyclists are legally obliged to wear helmets, but cyclists are wearing them more and more voluntarily. My Bell helmet cost me \$35 while on holiday in San Francisco. It looks silly but if it prevents my head being crushed in a crash I'll be smiling. A cheaper alternative is the Brancale, available in Britain for £11.75.

One extra with little to do with safety, but which you must have is a basket. The wicker basket favoured by Sloane Rangers looks stylish but tends to sag and may eventually push your front mudguard on to the wheel. So buy a detachable plastic-covered basket, £4.80, or a fixed rear basket.

Plastic-wire baskets may make your bike look like a high-speed supermarket trolley, but around town they are far more practical for slipping things in and out of than panniers, which are also far dearer - about £28.

D.A.



## Maiden voyages among the fallen knights

I knew about punctures and I was ready for rain - but nobody told me about the sexual hazards facing the female cyclist in a big city. In fact, I had thought that on two wheels I would leave wolf-whistlers, bottom-pinchers and worse standing.

How wrong I was. Having ridden in London for two years I can reveal that it can seem like a sexual jungle, with more than a few naked apes lying in wait.

In the beginning, I admit, I was a little naive. Every day on my five-mile pedal through north London to work I used to pass a group of road-workers and quite happily wave to them when they whistled at me. It seemed a cheery way to start the day, so much so that one day after I had been sick they shouted: "Missed you yesterday."

Other reactions from males were not so pleasant. At the age of 33, I have been astonished at the men who think a woman on a bike is open to all sorts of suggestions. Pedestrians have yelled at me across the street, motorists have leaned out of windows to punch me during the rush hour and one urban gent slipped me his visiting card while we waited for lights to change.

One of the joys of cycling is the rapport one feels with other bikers and I wish I could say that male cyclists behave perfectly towards women. I cannot. I do not know whether it is because I have a moderately fast machine - a 10-speed Claud Butler - but male cyclists are often unable to resist challenging me to race them. The old machismo, I suppose, and as such, harmless enough. But in heavy traffic, being pushed into a narrow space between kerb and cars is no joke.

That's not all, either. Male cyclists occasionally pass verbal judgment on the physical characteristics of female cyclists. The most maddening was one who patted me on the bottom as he passed me at the speed, leaving me no chance to complain.

What can a poor maiden do? I refuse to modify my clothes, which could not be considered provocative and I certainly shall not go back to queuing for buses. No, I shall cultivate a repertoire of brilliantly witty replies to sexist comments.

But that may take some time. Meanwhile the more outrageous of the motorized MCPs will earn themselves a heavy thump on their car roofs when I can catch up with them. That should be a loud enough reply.

Rowena Bond

## The almost free guide to free-wheeling

The hardest decision, however, is the bike itself. Buy second-hand if you insist, but have it checked thoroughly first - some bicycle shops will do this for a small fee - and fit it out with the items I have been describing. The total cost will come to much more than anyone will have told you, but you will be a safer and happier, David Altheer writes.

Hundreds of brands and models of bicycle are now available, but your first decision should be about what type is right for you. Do you want a bike with:

Small wheels, fold-up frame, Three-speed hub gears, heavy frame;

Five-speed derailleur gears, heavy frame;

As above, light frame;

Ten-speed derailleurs, heavy or light?

The first two types invariably have upright handlebars, but

don't be too snooty about them. They are fine in traffic, particularly when you have to keep your balance and change gears while turning. The last three will have drop handlebars (although you can have upright fitted) and are also available with a mixed frame, ie, the crossbar is low enough to enable the rider to wear a skirt but not so low as to make the bike unstable.

A folding bike is handy for carrying on trains or being stored in a small flat or office, but harder to propel than a large-wheel bike. A good model costs £80 to £170.

The three-speed, weighing in at around a hefty 41lb, is the least trouble mechanically because the gears are sealed and require only regular oiling and one second's simple adjustment now and then. The heavy, wide-rimmed wheels cope well with town and country potholes; the disadvantages are a bumpy ride and heavy going on hills. Cost: £95 upwards.

You will go faster up hills, and on flat stretches, with a five-speed bike. A heavy frame and forks model - cost about £80 - may cruise happily through potholes but you will still be passed by a five-speed

lightweight bike, which costs about £125. Console yourself with the thought that you will probably break fewer spokes than the lightweight model.

If you get a 10-speed, you should certainly buy a lightweight. Cost: about £160. The

● Taking both extremes of bike, this is how the figures add up:

Basic three-speed bicycle (or small-wheel fold-up)	£95	mirror	5.85
10-speed lightweight with drop handlebars	£160	pre-set pump	7.95
Extras:		tools	10.00
U-bolt lock	18.00	helmet	11.73
"lollipop"	1.20	basket (for 10-speed lightweight, rear carrier and basket necessary: £9)	4.80
reflective sash	4.75	Total extras	£91.62
spoke reflector	1.24	Total of basic bike with extras	£186.62
dynamo lights	15.50	Total extras for expensive bike	£95.82
battery lights	7.60	Total of expensive bike with extras	£282.44
two extra reflectors	2.20		
bell	0.80		

● The consoling thought is that you may be able to buy some of the extras more cheaply, possibly by mail order. In my opinion, the above items are essential.

● The horrifying thought is that if you get hooked on cycling, you may want to buy a really expensive bike. Start by looking in the £450 range; be prepared to go to £2,000.

## The health and safety freak

To begin with, he wears a skid lid with a sort of whirling light on top. Married to the whirling is this aneroid affair with lights winking on and off. A Sam Browne belt in go-faster fluorescent yellow contrasts with De-Glo red clips round the ankles. Toning reflectors spin round attached to the spokes, and there is another sticking out perpendicularly, such as to leave its scratchy spot along the side of any car careless enough to come within range. To the rear, where most people carry books, a steel spring clip holds a first aid box complete with date-stamped anti-tetanus vaccine. Overall is a highly visible vest, with macramé streamers appended. In a tailwind, they whistle. The principle is that of

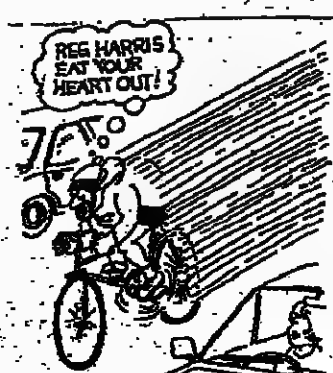


EST. 1830

TEACHER'S. A WELCOME AWAITING.

## The shaven-legged maniac

His head, with something nubby on it, is down; his knobby knees work like pistons, and the expression on his face (most often obscured by a beard) is ferocious to a degree, a grimace that is equally redolent of intense concentration and had breath. In other incarnations the self-same maniac, in the self-same anorak, might be found propping up some bar where real ale flows in thick and the howling of skittles is to be heard at eventide. He shaves his head and in extreme cases, his chest - because naked flesh is less of a drag aerodynamically speaking, which is about all he does speak. His reluctance to lose speed under any circumstances makes him an equal menace to motorists, other cyclists, and



himself, his bad temper, total lack of a sense of humour and all-round boring dedication to his machine make him universally detested except among his own kind.

## The dashing young executive

He cuts a dashing, if demure, figure on his Bickerton or his Brompton, although (as he would be the first to admit) he really is rather old for this sort of thing. He is well dressed, usually greying at the temples, and sits on his preposterous contraption bolt upright with that air of alert stupidity characteristic of certain breeds of dog. His pace is sedate, and he happily allows more competitive types to pass. He may have a rear-view mirror, thereby obviating the need for undignified head-swivelling at all that overtaking traffic, but safety devices are generally few and far between. The executive type took his cycle to the train in the boat of something expensive and powerful, like a BMW. Women



tend to smile gently when he passes, as at a well-dressed man who has left his flies undone; his fellow men, on the other hand, have been known to jeer and occasionally to throw things.



The midnight sun lights Leslie Gardiner's journey through the savage splendour of Iceland's remote natural wonders

## Spirit of sagas haunts the wilderness



Godhafoos, the mighty "Falls of the Gods", thunder near Iceland's Arctic coast

Ten thousand miles from her South Atlantic base, the Arctic tern homes in on a city centre pond and starts building her nest. The newspaper says anglers on downtown bridges are taking salmon. Red and yellow raincoats appear on Langevegur Street among the soft browns and greys of the knitwear shops. It is springtime in Reykjavik. Those red and yellow raincoats (colours that Icelanders do not wear) indicate that the tourists are back again, seeking the freedom of the wilderness. This summer Iceland will receive fewer than 100,000; in winter, scarcely one.

If the ancients had known about Iceland they would have drawn up a different set of Wonders of the World - 77 perhaps, rather than seven, and all of them natural. But Iceland was not on the classical map. Ingolfur the Norseman, we are told, first set foot here in AD 870 following his drifting wooden gods to a landfall on "Smoky Bay" - but the real discovery happened 1,100 years later, when Iceland became a stopover for transatlantic flights, a crossroads of air travel.

Tin-roofed houses in pastel colours, a web of quiet narrow streets, a cathedral and parliament house the size of a parish church and a village hall respectively... Reykjavik still has only a precarious foothold on the exotic simplicities of the land. Search the newspaper to see what is on at the height of

the summer season and you are offered a choice between public readings from the sagas and a guided ramble over neighbouring rocks. If this is the capital city, what must the provinces be like?

But a land determined to hold on to something precious which other lands have lost must make sacrifices. And the whole country's population is less than that of Southampton. With its parks dotted with modern sculptures, its surrealistic glass-and-black-marble suburban villas, its innumerable one-person painting exhibitions and its summer music festival under the direction of Ashkenazy, who once chose to live here, Reykjavik is no cultural slum.

Undistinguished-looking restaurants offer a sophisticated, expensive and authentically Icelandic cuisine: shrimp and lobster, dill-pickled salmon, smoked mutton, savoury shark, local caviare and skyr (creamy, sugary yoghurt). If around 8pm it looks as though the city has gone to bed, the long summer night, when for three months even the lighthouses are switched off, will bring it to life again. Those guided rambles start at 10pm, by which time the coffee bars on Langevegur are crowded and from the Klubberinn comes the sound of a prim disco.

Reykjavik is the obvious base for exploring Iceland's wonders. No trains, for this country is as railwayless as it is treeless, but a



Reykjavik, scene of saga readings, night rambles and Ashkenazy's summer music festival

harbour busy with shipping, an airport in the middle of the town and lightly trafficked boulevards radiating to the hinterland. How about a round-Island sea trip, touching at all the fjord-head villages, some of them 30 miles from the sea? Surprisingly there are no domestic passenger services. If you want to sail from one Icelandic harbour to another you must go via Copenhagen.

Bus routes look more promising. From the central depot in

Reykjavik you can be at three great wonders in an hour or so: the patriotic fields of Thingvellir, the boiling fountains of Geysir, the thunder and far-flung spray of Gullfoss, the "Golden Falls".

One bus goes daily to Akureyri on the north coast, which has its own modest network of bus routes. A bus from Akureyri goes irregularly, on average three days a week, to Egilsstaðir in eastern Iceland; and Egilsstaðir's little rural network embraces Seydisfjörður, where the Faroes car-ferry comes in. Step by step you could make your way round Iceland in the bus in summer. Winter schedules are a different story.

You can hire a car - a rugged Lada, a VW Golf or, best of all, a Land Rover - in Reykjavik or Akureyri. An agreeable feature of road travel is that most vehicles you meet are British-made. But you cannot round up the wonders of Iceland in a day, or a week. Outside Reykjavik tarmac turns to gravel and you may not see tarmac again until you return to the capital.

In fact, while on the move you do not see much of anything. Dust quickly seals up the windows. The postal bus approaches in a cloud of grit and completes your camouflage with a deluge of mud. You must stop and wait for heavy vehicles to pass, to inch over plank bridges and maybe to remove their wing-mirrors and replace them "again" at single-track viaducts of astonishing narrowness. Road signs like "Many vehicles have been destroyed

attempting to ford this river" prompt you to revise the schedule. In rural Iceland it is something to boast of to have motored 100 miles in a day.

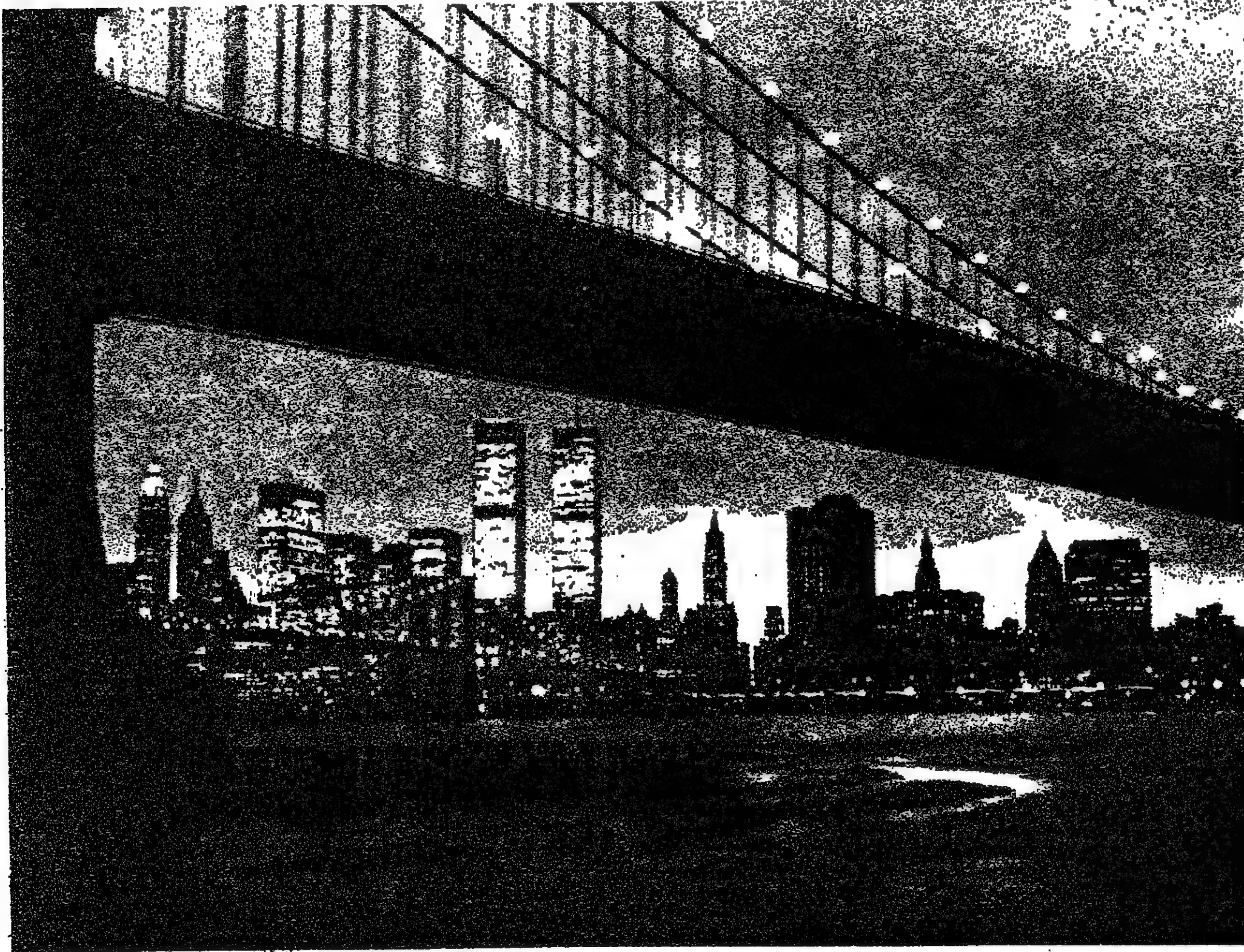
That means you require a fortnight to accomplish the tour of Iceland, all round its coastline on a recently completed national highway. It will take longer if you are to make the most of the bird-banded estuaries, the massive waterfalls, the hothouses and bubbling sulphur springs, the ice tunnels, the volcanoes harnessed to power stations (and the Japanese technicians who career down their slopes on motorized toboggans) and all the astounding diversions of the wilderness. Take Iceland at a rush and your broken springs condemn you to spend a day waiting for another car to come along and a week or more organizing the repair.

Flying with the domestic Fokker fleet is relatively painless. The aircraft serve by landing-strips in the four corners of the land, even the once-inaccessible Westmann Islands to which the volcanic eruption of 1973 has brought a tourist development with guesthouse, cafes, cinema and sports centre. Day excursions by air from Reykjavik via Akureyri include Myvatn on the north coast, with a lunch stop at Godhafoos, the "Falls of the Gods", a wall-of-death circuit inside a volcano crater and a trip to the northern outpost of Grimsey, which qualifies you for an Arctic Circle certificate. Air services and bus timetables are integrated to help tourists.



The principal tour operators are Icelandair, Regent Holidays, Scantours, Sonctours and Twickenham Travel. A two-centre holiday from London costs £210 per week in youth hostels, £287 in hotels. Accommodation outside Reykjavik is usually of the superior hostel type or village schools adapted as summer tourist hotels. There is a 15-day Grand Tour by coach from £236 to £318. An "Air Passport", price £28, enables you to hop round Iceland from Reykjavik in your own time. Scantours offer a bus camping safari, eight days for £285 from London. One week's self-drive car hire, summer only, including the flight London-Reykjavik-London and one

night's accommodation for two people rises from £494 with a VW Golf to £723 with a Land Rover, extra passengers £148 each. Last bus fares average one krona (20p) for 80 miles. If you wish to take your own car, a new ferry starts operating at the end of May between Newcastle and Reykjavik. Journey time 56 hours, passengers are £118, the car travelling free if there are four occupants. Fred Olsen Line are UK agents for the Farship Icelandic Ferries service. The older car-ferry link between Scrabster (Caithness) and Seydisfjörður is more expensive and less convenient and offers return voyagers you have to spend four days in the Faroes. Regent Holidays are the UK agents. A first-class Reykjavik hotel charges between £30 and £40 a bed, bath and breakfast. A country hotel or guesthouse would pay half as much, a hostel about £5.



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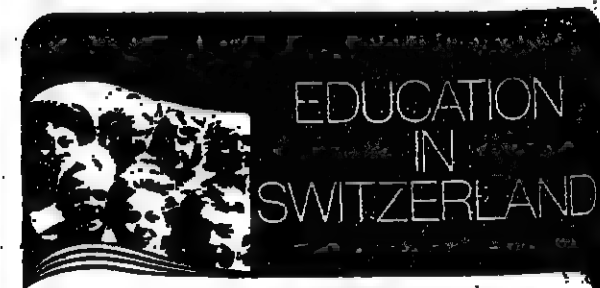
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## TRAVEL/2

Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

## Medieval majesty on a tour of York

York is essentially a city to explore on foot. George VI aptly said that "the history of York is the history of England", and indeed within its Roman and medieval walls, which stretch for more than two miles, it has a more representative range of English architecture than any other city.

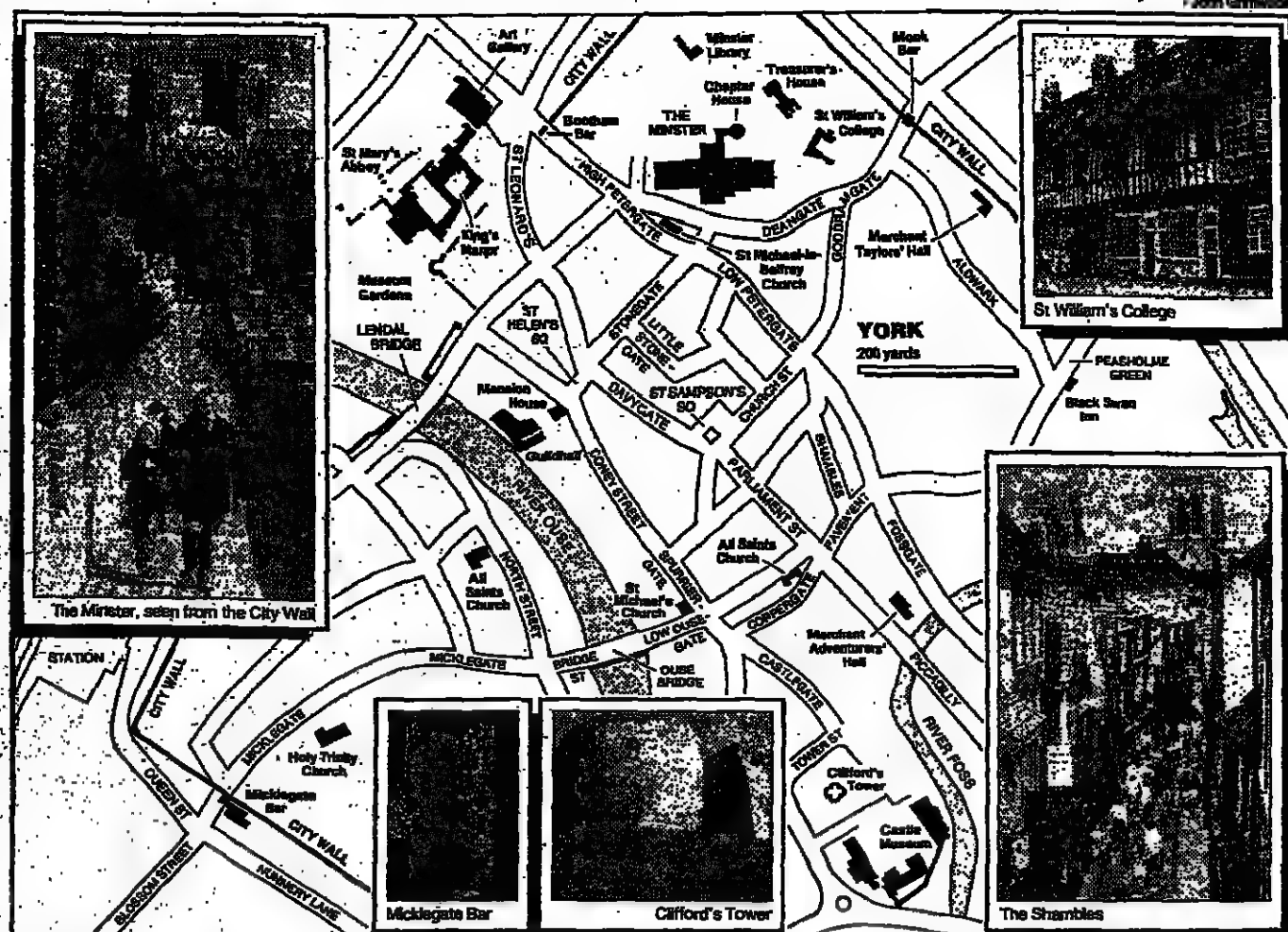
Micklegate Bar, with its fine Norman archway, makes a good starting point. It is one of the four main gateways, and stands at the south-western approach on the A64 from Leeds.

Micklegate, meaning in Old Norse "Great Street", was the main road towards the capital. It has several fine Georgian houses, some of which have been restored — like other buildings in York — under a town scheme; there has been an imaginative partnership between owners and the city council.

On the right in Micklegate lies Holy Trinity Church, once part of a great Benedictine priory, of which a portion can be seen by the church steps. There are still stocks in the churchyard. From here the medieval mystery plays began their performance, moving on to other sites within the city. Most of the 48 plays are still performed against the ruins of St Mary's Abbey and are next due to be enacted in June 1984.

Micklegate leads into Bridge Street. Just before Ouse Bridge, take a left turn into North Street, where All Saints should not be missed. Its slender spire is a riverside landmark. Its fourteenth and fifteenth century glass is well worth the detour.

One of the delights of York — omitted from the official "mini-guide" and map — is St Michael's, whose entrance lies in Spurrgate (the first main road left after Ouse Bridge). Its late twelfth century arcade and fine eighteenth century reredos give a sense of peace from the busy shopping streets outside. The glass includes part of a Jesse window in the south aisle. To the left lies Coney Street.



first recorded in 1153-58, which preserves the approximate line of a Roman road between the wall of the legionary fortress and the river Ouse. W. H. Smith's houses within the structure of a former Georgian property — an interesting example of preservation. The splendid ruins outside National Westminster at No 14 are those of the Becketts, a well-known York family.

The Mansion House, built more than a decade before London's, lies at the end of this street. Its plastered and pedimented facade show elegant proportions. It is the private home of the Lord Mayor.

Across St Helen's Square lies Stonegate, with noted jewelry and porcelain shops. Notice the splendid upper stories of No 16, the ship's figurehead on the corner of Little Stonegate, York's oldest pub, Ye Olde Starre Inne, dating from at least 1644, and Stonegate Devil squatting under the eaves at No 33 — a reminder of "printer's devils" who used to carry the type. The bible ever

the door of No 35 indicates a former bookshop. Almost opposite Stonegate lies magnificent York Minster, the city's pride. It is England's largest cathedral and indeed the most sizable medieval building in the country. Founded in 1220, it towers over the whole city. Its stained glass is beautiful, particularly the great east window and the "Five Sisters" window in the north transept which is mentioned in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*. Do not miss one joy of the Minster's restoration, the Undercroft Museum which lies in the foundations and includes an early fourteenth century plaster mural.

The chapter house of the Minster is an architectural surprise, for it has no central pillar. This substantial octagonal building has a conical-shaped roof, leaved on the outside and timbered inside. The carving by the door shows the Virgin treading down a dragon. Guy Fawkes (or Fawkes in the

church register) was baptized in St Michael-le-Belfrey in April 1570. This church lies in Petergate, named after the patron saint of the Minster, St Peter, and Fawkes's parents lived near by.

Bootham Bar, the only gate on the site of a Roman one, stands at the end of High Petergate. It makes a good point to ascend the walls. The view across the city between Bootham and Monk Bars is splendid.

York's Art Gallery lies across from Bootham Bar. It has an interesting collection of Renaissance and post-Renaissance paintings, and houses examples by such local artists as Ely, Halpin and Prout.

Turning right out of the gallery is King's Manor, which played an important role in both Tudor and Stuart times. One room has a Tudor doorway, ornamental plaster, and a great open fireplace. Now part of the University, it has a restaurant, open to the public on weekdays, with modest prices.

So many miss the Minster Library, formerly the thirteenth-century chapel of the Archbishop's Palace that stood in Dean's Park, and yet it is a splendid building. Its upper hall houses a permanent exhibition.

The Treasurer's House lies near by: it dates largely from 1620. In 20 rooms there is fine period furniture, glass and china. Do try to see it again by candlelight. The National Trust arranges evenings of music in the drawing room and coffee in the great hall.

Close to it lies St William's College, founded in the mid-fifteenth century to house Chantry priests of the Minster. In 1642 Charles I set up his printing press there and the Royal Mint during the Civil War. Homely food, with particularly good, varied salads, may be enjoyed in St William's Restaurant, and there are tables in the courtyard for outdoor meals in fine weather.

Goodramgate, also in the vicinity, has many buildings which retain their timber

framing beneath later skins. Lady Row, the oldest jettied houses in England, is a splendid feature of the streetscape. Holy Trinity in Goodramgate divided "the heart of my adoration with the Minster", according to an American visitor to York in 1909. You can easily miss the gateway. The wooden box pews, Jacobean altar rail and "hagioscope" that enables one to see the priest, make it well worth a visit.

Behind the doors of St Sampson's in Church Street, now a day centre, one can enjoy a welcome coffee or tea and the chance to see fine medieval roof bosses tastefully restored to their former glory.

The street of butchers, better known as The Shambles, lies close. The shelves in front of the windows and the hooks above were for displaying meat. The east-west line of the street and overhanging buildings meant the meat was kept cool in the shade for most of the day.

Fossage has a suitably labyrinthine bookshop, Pickering's, and a quite out-of-scale facade, now a furniture showroom, but once one of York's first picture houses.

Merchant Taylors' Hall, late fourteenth-century, in Aldwark, should be seen, as well as the recently restored Observatory in the Museum Gardens (the city's smallest museum, but a most imaginative scheme); also the Castle Museum for its exhibit of a reconstructed cobbled street, the quaint thirteenth-century door knocker depicting the devil swallowing a woman at St John's in Pavement, and the Black Swan Inn at Peasholme Green, which was once a fifteenth-century merchant's house.

For the future, York is setting up the Jorvik Centre in Coppergate as a permanent home for recent archaeological finds, a waxworks display in Clifford Street, and a military collection in Tower Street and restoring Fairfax House, a fine Georgian building in Castlegate, with furniture of the period. It makes for a full visit.

Conal R. Gregory

## U.K. HOLIDAYS

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U.K. HOLIDAYS (continued on page 29)

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# THE UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION p.l.c.

Extracts from the Directors' Report Year ended 31st January, 1983

Main Features	1983	1982	% Change
Gross Revenue	\$7,672,831	\$6,800,440	+12.8
Net Assets	\$136,816,069	\$110,420,791	+23.9
Per Ordinary 25p Stock Unit:			
Earnings	6.62p	5.92p	+11.8
Dividend	6.62p	5.92p	+10.1
Net Asset Value	191.4p	153.1p	+25.0

## Dividend and Revenue

The receipt of dividend income was greater than we had anticipated and the after-tax revenue available for Ordinary Stockholders increased by 11.7% to \$4,568 millions (1982: \$4,088 millions). This figure is again a record. Gross income from United Kingdom investments grew to \$5,479 millions (1982: \$5,047 millions) and that from North American investments advanced to \$1,977 millions (1982: \$1,532 millions).

As a result of these welcome increases in income we are pleased to recommend a final net dividend of 4.27p per ordinary stock unit making a total dividend for the year to 31st January, 1983 of 6.52p (1982: 5.92p) per ordinary stock unit. This represents a 10.1% increase. It is pleasing to record that this dividend increase is in excess of the 4.9% increase in the United Kingdom rate of inflation as measured by the Retail Price Index, thus providing our Ordinary Stockholders with a real return.

Prospects in the current year for the growth of corporate profits in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America appear to be good with further increases expected in the receipt of dividend income. Therefore we consider that it should be possible to at least maintain the current recommended rate of dividend.

## Investments

The market value of the Company's investments grew to a record level of \$137,793 millions (1982: \$111,398 millions). This 23.7% rise compares with an increase of 19.4% in the Financial Times All Share Index and a 49.3% increase in the Standard and Poor's Composite Index, as adjusted for movements in the exchange rate.

We continued our policy of reducing investments in Canada and by the end of the Company's financial year these had been entirely extinguished and the proceeds invested in the United States of America where long term investment prospects are considered to be appreciably better. The percentage of the Company's investments in the United Kingdom was 69.4% (1982: 71.3%) and in the United States of America was 30.6% (1982: 28.2%). The percentage of investments in Oil, Gas and Exploration fell to 13.4% (1982: 18.5%). This fall was caused partly by a marked underperformance of energy shares and partly because we considered it prudent to lighten our energy portfolio.

## United Kingdom

The principal changes we effected in our United Kingdom portfolio were as follows. We emphasised companies with a substantial export capability or overseas manufacturing presence. In general we sold the shares of companies whose dividends had remained unchanged for too long a period of time, as we are ever mindful of achieving an increasing return for the use of ordinary stockholders' risk capital. We completed our programme of selling preference shares. We felt it necessary to further reduce those investments in the engineering sector which had suffered from slack demand and poor output. We reduced our shareholding in the Shell Transport and Trading Company which had become disproportionately large.

## United States of America

The most salient changes to our American portfolio were as follows. Energy stocks were further reduced and also other stocks closely allied to the energy industry. Convertible stocks were again emphasised in sectors of strong earnings growth such as computers, defence, hospitals and telecommunications. It is intended that convertible stocks will represent a minimum 10% of the value of our American portfolio. Shareholdings in regional banks were reduced and we are continuing this programme of

reduction in the current year. Investments in the food manufacturing sector were further increased. This sector proved particularly resilient in the recession experienced last year.

## Energy

The adverse conditions which prevailed in the energy industries during the year led us to believe that not only would the shares of energy companies underperform, but also that their ability to increase their dividends might be affected. Therefore, despite our long term bias towards energy, we felt it prudent to reduce the energy content of our investments to levels which equated more nearly to the energy proportion contained in the Financial Times All Share Index and the Standard and Poor's Composite Index. In the current year it is our intention to at least maintain this defensive posture although we would stress that in the longer term our enthusiasm for energy investments remains undiminished and we still believe that there will come a time when the demand for crude oil and natural gas is again substantially in excess of supply. At that time we would hope to have rebuilt the level of our energy shareholdings both in the United Kingdom and the United States of America to their former above-average positions.

## Investment Policy and Summary

Generally in these times of political uncertainty both in the United Kingdom and the United States of America it would seem prudent to continue to concentrate investments in senior stocks with proven management, strong balance sheets and the capacity to pay increasing dividends. Nevertheless, in view of our expectations for a resumption of economic growth in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, we intend to concentrate a small proportion of the Company's investments in those cyclical sectors which seem due for stock market re-ratings.

Whilst it remains our long term intention to increase investment in the United States of America to 40% of the Company, this may well take time to achieve due to the prevailing strength of the dollar against sterling. This trend seems likely to be maintained for as long as the outlook for economic growth and interest rates is better in the United States of America than in the United Kingdom.

We consider that the present threat to the international banking system will abate. We believe that international concern over oil price worries will diminish as the price of crude oil stabilises and it is perceived that the economies of the United Kingdom and the United States of America are not beneficiaries of cheaper energy. We also believe that there are clear signs that the principal nations of the Free World are at least beginning an economic recovery.

The United Kingdom stock market is likely to become increasingly pre-occupied with the timing and result of the next general election and will inevitably place great emphasis on the opinion polls.

In summary there is sufficient evidence to suggest that the worst of the world recession is over. We believe that the recovery in the American economy will be at a faster rate than that of the United Kingdom. We are optimistic that both the United Kingdom and American stock markets will show further modest rises by the end of our current financial year. Therefore we intend to maintain a fully invested position in both markets.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from: The Secretary, The United States Debenture Corporation p.l.c., Austral House, Basinghall Avenue, London EC2V 6DD.

## FAMILY MONEY

### Expatriate property

# Sorting out the mortgage maze while working abroad

If you are going abroad to work, one of your first problems is what to do with your UK home. If you are going overseas alone, leaving your wife and family behind, the decision will be easy - do nothing. But if your family is going too, then you have three choices: sell up, leave the property vacant or find a tenant.

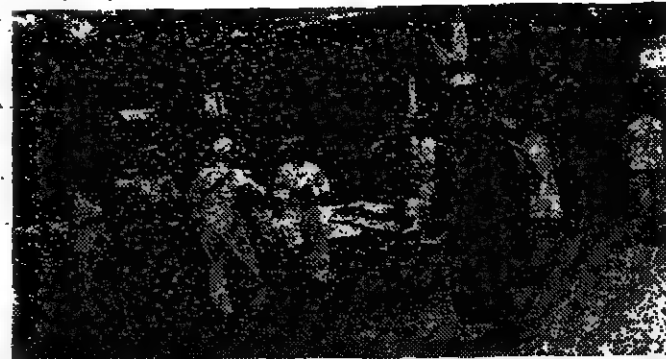
The first option, selling up, has superficial attractions. It leaves you free of the worries common to all property owners and you can invest the money you would otherwise spend on your mortgage repayments in tax-free offshore haven.

But the advent of Miras has made this consideration redundant in many cases. Until now, to obtain tax relief on mortgage interest, an expatriate had to have a source of income in the United Kingdom against which to claim it (option mortgages were not available to non-residents).

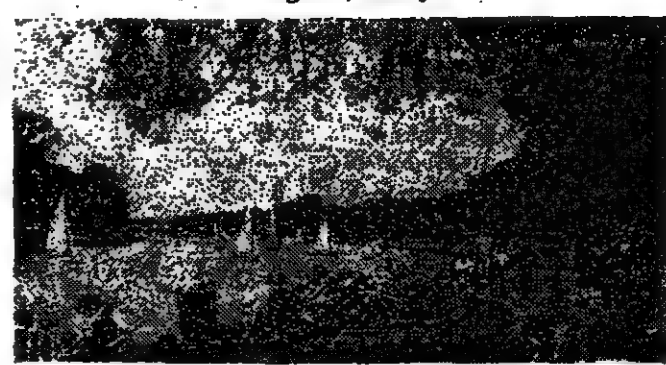
Since most expatriates keep their British income to a minimum the mortgage had to be paid gross. Even then it was a price worth paying if house prices kept moving ahead.

Mortgage interest relief is given when the property is the only or main residence of the borrower (or his family or other dependent relative). This is patently not the case for someone living overseas for 46 weeks of the year; but by concession, when the absence is caused by the owner's employment it will be disregarded for up to four years. This concession is conditional on the owner having physically occupied the property for at least three months prior to going away, which effectively precludes an expatriate from claiming relief when he buys a house during a leave period. Even Miras will not help there.

The second alternative, keeping the house but leaving it empty for most of the time, also has an appeal. The house will be available for home leave, or when the going gets too rough abroad. But the drawbacks are many. Foremost among these are the ravages of nature - flood or storm damage is bad enough when you are on the spot to deal with it, but if it goes unre-



Expatriates' memories are made of this: a street scene in Jiddah and an old view of the Queen's Promenade at Kingston, Surrey



died for a while it can to 10 times worse. Other problems include the possibility of burglary, vandalism or squatters. Then there is the building society, which will raise objections if the vacant period is particularly lengthy; and even if they allow it they will probably insist on a higher rate of interest on the mortgage. The insurers will seek a much higher premium and will generally provide only restricted cover.

This route is only really suitable if the expatriate has a trusted and accommodating neighbour or near by relative who will keep a very close eye on the property and deal with any emergency. Becoming a landlord is still the best of the three options. At first sight, it may seem the choice most fraught with problems - finding the right tenants, getting a good agent, dealing with the taxman, and regaining possession on returning home. It would be misleading to deny

that these problems exist, but it would be equally wrong to suggest that they cannot be overcome, or at least, minimised.

Although some building societies will insist that a mortgage is reduced to the sitting tenant value, most will be prepared to leave the existing mortgage undisturbed (except possibly to increase the rate) if they are satisfied with the lease agreement.

Getting the lease right is the most important part of becoming a landlord, and it is not something to be tackled by the individual. Leases should always be drawn by solicitors as the nature and wording of the lease will be crucial if there is a dispute about repossession.

For expatriates the favoured types of letting are shorthold and Case 11 leases. Shorthold leases can be granted for fixed terms of between one and five years, at the end of which the tenant is obliged to leave. The so-called Case 11 leases are

granted in conjunction with a specific notice, to be acknowledged by the tenant, which declares that the landlord is an owner-occupier within the meaning of the 1977 Rent Act, and that he or she will require possession for personal occupation at the end of the tenancy, and is entitled to it, under Case 11 of the 15th schedule to that Act.

With this type of lease, there is no need to specify a repossession date, notice to quit can be given at any time so long as the notice given is at least as long as the period for which rent is collected, that is, if rent is paid monthly, one month's notice is required.

It is, however, all very well having the property lease but the tenant may still stay put until legally evicted. The prudent landlord will take account of this when granting the lease or serving notice early. The rent foregone will be less than hotel expenses for a family. In addition, legal costs insurance is a wise precaution.

Finding a good agent is the next big difficulty. Although there is an abundance of estate agents in this country, relatively few are renowned for their proficiency with rented property. The landlord can best be guided by personal recommendation, possibly from his solicitor if he knows no one else in a similar position.

A good agent is well worth the fee he charges (commonly about 10 to 15 per cent of gross rent) as his duties should include selection of tenants, collection of rent and deposits, payment of bills, regular inspection of the property, preparation of accounts, and payment of income tax.

The last item brings up the other main worry - tax. If the rent is paid by the tenant to the overseas landlord, the tenant has to deduct 30 per cent of the gross rent and pay this to the Inland Revenue. It is then up to the landlord to claim any relief for allowable expenses. Where rent is collected by an agent, he is responsible for paying the tax and should retain enough rent to meet the next tax bill.

David Young

## FAMILY MONEY MARKET

### Banks

Current account - no interest paid. Deposit accounts - Midland, Barclays, Lloyds, Natwest 6% per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. Monthly income account Natwest 9% per cent. Fixed term deposits 22,500-225,000 - 1 month 9.25 per cent, 3 and 6 months 9 per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

### Money funds

Seven-day deposits. Simco 7-day fund - 9.91 per cent. UDT Average Rate Deposits - 10% per cent. Simco dollar fund - 7.86 per cent. Western Trust one month Money-market fund - 9.81 per cent. Midland 10.2 per cent. Tynard 7-day fund 10 per cent. Save and Prosper high interest a/c 10.35 per cent. Interest paid without deduction of tax. Toller & Riley Money market Trust. Cash Fund - min £10,000. Trust. Cash Fund - min £10,000. 10.16 per cent. 7-day fund - £2,500

### 10.16 per cent. Further details from: Simco 01-236 0233. UDT 01-623 3020. Tynard 0272 732241. Western Trust 0752 261161. Midland 01-499 6634. Save and Prosper 0708 69996. Toller & Riley 238 0952.

National Savings Bank Ordinary accounts - interest 3 per cent or 6 per cent if £500 is maintained, first £70 of interest tax-free. Investment Account 10% per cent interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £200,000.

### National Savings Certificates 25th issue

Return totally free of income and capital gains tax equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 7.51 per cent, maximum investment £5,000. National Savings Income Bond min investment £5,000 reducing to £2,000 from 8 May - max.

### 2200,000. Interest - 11 per cent

variable at six weeks notice - paid monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 or 6 months notice - check penalties.

### National Savings 2nd index-linked certificates

Maximum investment £10,000, excluding holdings of other issues. Return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail price index. Supplement of 0.2 per cent per month up to October 1983 paid to new investors; existing holders receive a 2.4 per cent supplement between October 1982 and October 1983 4 per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity. Cash value of £100 Retirement issue certificates purchased in April 1978, £175.73 including 4 per cent bonus.

### Guaranteed Income Bonds

Return paid net of basic rate tax, higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity. 2 years General Portfolio 8.05 per cent min investment £1,000. 3 years General Portfolio 8.4 per cent min investment £1,000. 4 years General Portfolio 8-11.5 per cent min investment £1,000. 5 years Canterbury Life 9 per cent min investment £1,000.

### Local authority town hall bonds

Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). 1 year Lambeth 9% per cent. 2-3 years Nottingham City 10% per cent. 4-5 years Knowsley 10% per cent. 6-10 years Worthing 11 per cent. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau (01-630 7401, after 3 pm). See also on Prestal no 24808.

### Building societies

Ordinary share accounts - 8.25 per cent. Term shares - 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 per cent and 1 per cent over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes - 1.25 per cent over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax. Not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

### Foreign currency deposits

Rates quoted by Rothschild's Old Court Int. Reserves 0481 26741. Seven days notice is required for withdrawal and no charge is made for switching currencies.

### Local authority yearling bonds 12-month fixed rate investments

Interest 10% per cent basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

### US dollar

Year 10% per cent. 2 years 10% per cent. 3 years 10% per cent. 4 years 10% per cent. 5 years 10% per cent. 6 years 10% per cent. 7 years 10% per cent. 8 years 10% per cent. 9 years 10% per cent. 10 years 10% per cent.

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## REVIEW Rock records of the month

## Bowie's winning slice of spontaneous life

DAVID BOWIE  
The Dance  
EMI America AML 3029  
ROBERT PALMER  
Pride  
Island ILPS 9720  
MAZE  
We Are One  
Capitol EST 12262

So here comes David Bowie, the born vanguard artist, swimming against the flow to proclaim a plague on all your synthesized, synthetic houses: make music personal, make it human, make it emotional, make it helpful, he says. As usual, Bowie's admirers reel back in awe when confronted by such audacity of imagination even though this is, of course, no closer to being an original idea than any of Bowie's earlier conceptions. It would be convenient to dismiss him once again if *Let's Dance* were not such a terrific record.

Bowie still hardly rivals Smokey Robinson or Charlie Rich in terms of emotional impact, but his new record is

certainly much warmer and more approachable than anything he has previously done. Its success is well deserved.

The title song, still at the top of the singles chart is a marvellous dance record thanks to the use of a loose, less formal-conscious beat. Somehow, this artificial has suddenly injected a real spontaneity into his music, making connections with many who previously paid little mind to his doings.

What is true of "Let's Dance" goes for most of the rest of the album, particularly for "Modern Love", which overcomes its unnecessarily elliptical lyric in an excellent pastiche of the 20-year-old Holland-Dozier pattern of Martha and the Vandellas' "Heatwave".

Perhaps the greatest departure is "Without You", a completely unironic love ballad which moves to a nervously jittery rhythm track strongly reminiscent of Roky Music: here and elsewhere, Chic's Nile Rodgers is to be congratulated

on the sparkling perception of his rhythm guitar work, complemented by Stevie Ray Vaughan's spare, telling lead lines.

As a kind of junior Bowie figure, Robert Palmer has proved to be an infuriatingly inconsistent artist. A gifted white soul singer with exquisite taste and an inquiring mind, he has frequently outreached his grasp by annexing exotic forms without digesting them. A common affliction, it is particularly irritating in Palmer's case since we know (from his first two solo LPs and his most recent London concert) that he is capable of music both sumptuous and stimulating.

*Pride* is a mixture of his recent infatuation with Gary Numan's new-age electronics, of do-it-yourself multi-ethnicity and of a desire for more sophisticated song forms. The first most gives the album its rather chilly quality which the second does not quite counter-balance, while the third comes

to the fore most effectively in "Want You More", an interesting attempt at writing an old-fashioned torch song.

Palmer's ability to fashion an irresistible groove can be heard in the funky "Dance For Me" and in his remake of Kool and the Gang's "Take My Heart", which finds him singing a quite brilliant variation on the bridge passage against a more formal, Europeanized version of Kool's polyrhythmic structure. All in all, though, *Pride* is the romantic Palmer of "Which of Us is the Fool" and "Give Me an Inch", among the best blue-eyed soul records ever made.

As pop musicians bound up in theories of structure and content, Bowie and Palmer invite analysis. Mase's Frankie Beverly just gets on with the job of making music which is personal, human, emotional and helpful - all those qualities which Bowie has just discovered.

Half a dozen albums into a phenomenally successful career,

this American soul singer and composer rightly sees no reason to question the correctness or pertinence of his approach: people buy Mase's records because they are both affecting and danceable, a state of affairs which will continue for as long as Beverly supervises recordings as assured and as superior as *We Are One*.

The album's seven songs settle into deceptively simple patterns: floated keyboards are energized by flicking rhythm guitar and careful drum synopses, setting the background for Beverly's high tenor voice, which never strays outside its technical and emotional limits.

This is unambitious music, doing an important job to perfection. "Love is the Key" deserves to be their first British hit single, and "Right on Time" and "We Are One" should follow it. Bowie and Palmer are fascinating artists, but in terms of lasting value Beverly has them beaten all ends up.

Richard Williams



Born to lead: David Bowie bucking trends with foot-tapping verve

## PREVIEW Theatre

## Moll who took her role seriously

*The Roaring Girl*, which opens the Royal Shakespeare Company's second season at the Barbican on Tuesday, is the one "risk" production that the company allows itself each year. A revival of a virtually unknown comedy written by Middleton and Dekker in about 1610, it is, claims its director Barry Kyle, a work of theatrical archaeology. With an eye to box-office receipts, the company is putting on the play in partnership with *The Taming of the Shrew*, also directed by Kyle, to present different aspects of the role of women in Elizabethan and Jacobean society.

*The Roaring Girl* is based on the life of a real woman, Mary Frith, the notorious Moll Cutpurse in the play, whose outrageous behaviour included wearing men's clothes and smoking a pipe. She lives around the Aldersgate area in which the Barbican is sited. The character is played by Helen Mirren, who has the contrasting role of Cleopatra in *Antony and Cleopatra* at the Barbican's other theatre, The Pit.

Having a working-class woman as the centrepiece of a play represented a new departure at the time, according to Kyle, who is passionate about Jacobean drama. The play shows the beginning of the development of drama which deals with the real world, and could not have been written 20 years earlier, he says. "This is a documentary in that it tells a story. It is a social examination of life, an original plot and not a rehash, as much of Shakespeare's work is."

Kyle claims that his production will be the most complete version of the play since 1610. It had previews at Stratford in January and has been subjected to a good deal of reworking since then. "I want to

show what is attractive and rare about the play, but part of the responsibility of reviving this sort of work is to allow people to see it as it is. Dekker was recording a language, fascinating but sometimes impenetrable. I have tried to keep the authentic smell of street speech, but unclogged the drains."

Both Moll Cutpurse and Katharine in *The Taming of the Shrew* are independent-minded and fiery women, who defy men. Each play is about self-realization, but while Katharine's final choice is marriage, Moll, a modern feminist by instinct, will not assent to marriage until the conditions of society have improved.

Kyle believes that a generation of Shakespearean presentation by the RSC is coming to an end. The company is by no means the only one now showing Shakespeare to the public: "It needs to extend its repertoire, and Jacobean drama is untapped. Shakespeare has tended to obliterate other people's work, and a number of Jacobean works are as good as the worst 10 of Shakespeare. Some are better."

*The Roaring Girl*, his third Jacobean production in consecutive years, following *The Maid's Tragedy* by Beaumont and Fletcher and *The Witch of Edmonton* by Dekker, is another chance to prove his point.

Christopher Warman

*The Roaring Girl* by Middleton and Dekker opens at the Barbican Theatre, Silk Street, London EC2 (028 8789) on Tues at 7 pm, with further performances on Fri at 7.30 pm and Sat at 2 pm and 7.30 pm. *The Taming of the Shrew* opens on Thurs at 7 pm and continues in repertory. The RSC is offering a huge selection of tickets to people who book for both productions.



Jacobean feminist: Helen Mirren plays Moll Cutpurse in the *Roaring Girl*, at the Barbican

## PREVIEW Galleries

## Critics' choice

drawings, watercolours and original woodblocks of some of his most famous illustrations, not to mention sculptures and sketches for major oils. It reminds us of the almost inconceivable fame enjoyed by Doré in his own lifetime, achieved in the teeth of critics, who did not like his being self-taught and mistrusted such widespread popularity. It also reminds us that, for all his reputation as a playboy, he saw more clearly than most the dark side of city life and the more frightening depths of the human imagination.

**ALFRED WATERHOUSE**  
Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, London W1 (050 5533). Until May 28, Mon-Fri 11am-5pm, Sat 10am-1pm.  
The almost infinite riches of the Royal Institute of British Architects' collection of architectural drawings are called upon to light up the dark places of Alfred Waterhouse's career. In the Victorian era, Waterhouse was renowned as a master of practical planning. His invention in surface detail makes him peculiarly satisfying to see in design form, and since he was a painter also (not to be confused with J. W.) he was well able to evoke graphically his most splendid visions.

## Photography

**THE SICILIAN MAFIA**  
Camerswork, 121 Roman Road, London E2 (080 8286). April 27-May 28, Tues 1-6pm, Wed-Sat 11am-6pm.  
For more than a century the Mafia has been the dominant force in Sicilian social and political life. The last 20 years have seen its expansion into international drug trafficking and high finance. This exhibition is the work of members of the Sicilian Documentation Centre which was founded in 1977 to research and document the problem of the Mafia. Photographs show the organization in both its social and historical context while portraying the vitality of working-class life in Palermo.

**FORM THROUGH A LENS**  
Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London W1 (050 5533). Until May 6, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm.  
Colour photographs by Vickie Seicher the New Zealand photographer, which concentrate on the form and shape of buildings.

**ALVIN LANGDON COBURN: MAN OF MARK 1882-1966**  
Walker Art Gallery, William Brown

**EDMUND DULAC**  
Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, London E2 (739 8368). Until May 30, Tues-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm.  
Arthur Rackham's principal rival in the production of fancifully illustrated gift books, especially for children, Dulac has had to wait until the year after his centenary for a major show of his work in all media. Of course, the illustrations to the Arabian Nights and other exotic tales still seize most of the attention, but it is good to be reminded also of his more elegant designs for stamps and coins (including both for Edward VIII), his painting and his varied work in the applied arts.

**THE HAGUE SCHOOL**  
Royal Academy, Piccadilly, London W1 (734 9052). Until July 10, daily 10am-6pm.  
The Hague School of painters laid the foundations for some of the developments in twentieth-century art. Inspired by seventeenth-century Dutch canvases, their paintings between 1870 and 1900 were avidly collected in America and Britain. One hundred and thirty landscapes, marine scenes and interiors by Bloemen, Bosboom and other members of the school are on show, as well as several early paintings by Van Gogh and Mondrian, who were both influenced by them.

**Street, Liverpool (051 227 5234).**  
Until May 31, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm.  
In 1930 Coburn gave his collection of photographs to the Royal Photographic Society before destroying 15,000 negatives; this exhibition is drawn from that archive. Both portraits and landscapes - Regent's Canal, the Thames at Wapping, New York - are represented in a style which captures mood and atmosphere rather than fine detail. The sensitive portraits are of a coterie of the enlightened such as George Bernard Shaw, Arthur Symon and Edward Carpenter.

**FAMILY ALBUMS**  
Museum and Art Gallery, Wadsworth Park, Luton (0582 38941). Until May 7, Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2-5.30pm.  
The Manchester Studies Archive has, over recent years, amassed an enormous collection of photographs and memorabilia recording ordinary working-class life. This exhibition consists of valuable documentary material.

**Theatre: Irving Wardle and Anthony Masters; Galleries: John Russell Taylor; Photography: Michael Young**

## All aboard for the great magic carpet bazaar

Since the first International Conference on Oriental Carpets was held in London seven years ago, it has established itself as a two-yearly event to which all carpet lovers - be they scholars or museum curators, dealers or collectors - look forward eagerly. Within the many lectures and discussion groups, all the newest research, discoveries and ideas can be disseminated to an interested audience. These academic events are, essentially, enjoyable grist to the specialists' mill. The majority assume some degree of specialist knowledge in their audiences.

However, there is another aspect to the conference, which started as a distinctly minor adjunct but has since grown so much in importance that at the fourth conference, to be held in London this summer, it will constitute, perhaps the major part of the whole affair. This is the series of exhibitions mounted to illustrate various specific areas of carpet history and production.

This summer, delegates and members of the public will be able to visit some 14 exhibitions. Taken as a whole they will constitute the most brilliant and comprehensive display of oriental weaving ever shown in one city at one time.

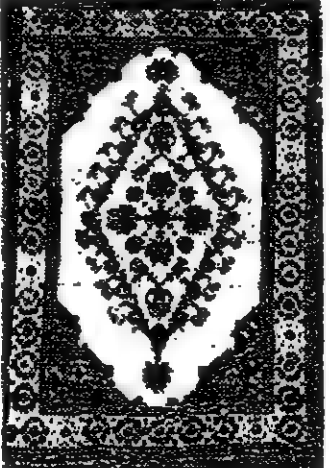
There will be three outstanding non-commercial shows: "Carpet Magic" at the Barbican Centre (April 26-June 19), "The Eastern Carpet in the Western World from the Fifteenth to the Seventeenth Century" at the Hayward Gallery (May 20-July 10) and "Carpets in Paintings" at the National Gallery (June 1-July 24).

The first of these will concentrate on tribal and village rugs from the seventeenth century almost to the present day; it has been organized by Dr Jon Thompson, one of the world's leading experts on Turkoman weaving, and one of a small band of scholars who, during the past two decades, have attempted to apply strict scientific methods to what was previously a distinctly haphazard area of art history.

The Hayward show has been organized by the Arts Council, and the carpets to be exhibited

were chosen by a committee of experts, foremost amongst whom was Michael Frances, a young London dealer, who over the last 10 years has established a reputation as perhaps the most adventurous and scholarly carpet dealer in the world.

The show will be the greatest collection of classical (pre-1800) carpets assembled in one place since the exhibition of Moham-medan art in Munich in 1910 organized by Friedrich Sarre. It



17th century village carpet from Turkey (Barbican)

will be a unique opportunity to see masterpieces from all the famous weaving cultures - the Mamluk Empire of Egypt, the Safavid Dynasty of Persia, the Mogul Empire of India and so on. It will also provide the first public showing of two outstanding works of art, a fifteenth-century Mamluk carpet and a sixteenth-century Ottoman carpet made in Cairo, which were discovered only weeks ago in the storage basement of the Pitti Palace in Florence by Alberto Boreale, a local carpet expert. They are documented as having entered the Medici collection at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and are of considerable importance for the evidence they furnish for dating and provenance.

The exhibition at the National Gallery will concentrate on the evidence given for the dating and provenance of oriental carpets through their

frequent appearances in European painting from the late fourteenth up to and including the seventeenth century. Carpet scholars have long recognized the importance of the evidence furnished by European art in a field of study where there is very little firm documentation. John Mills, of the gallery, has sought to assemble all the available visual and statistical evidence for the major types of carpets seen in paintings, together with the many stylistic variants, and to derive from it a coherent and believable chronological structure.

Alongside the painted representations of some of the more famous types of classical carpets will hang surviving examples.

In addition to these three exhibitions, many London dealers have put together general or specialist shows to coincide with the conference, all of which will be open to the public free of charge. Most of the exhibits will be for sale, but dealers are anxious to stress that they have organized the shows for educational purposes rather than commercial ones.

At one end of the scale will be the superb, classical tribal and village rugs shown by dealers such as Michael Frances, Raymond Bernard and David Black. At the other end, for the beginner, wanting to buy an attractive small rug, perhaps not in the best condition but still eminently displayable, will be the many small dealers' exhibitions, for example, David and Paula Philpot's "Village Rug Show" at the Coates Oriental Carpet Gallery.

David Philpot is one of the small group of young dealers who hunt the country auctions and the more obscure London salerooms; they have a keen eye for quality and are geared to a rapid turnover of stock at minimum profits. His wife, Paula Philpot, is an expert restorer of oriental carpets.

From dealers such as these a new collector will often be able to acquire a piece for a fraction of the price it would fetch in a prestigious West End gallery.

Ian Bennett

## Critics' choice

triumph for the collective method yet seen on the British stage.

**EDMUND KEAN**  
Lyric, Hammermith (741 2311)  
Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8.15pm  
Infinitely subtler than his recent TV version, Ben Kingsley's solo performance as the great nineteenth-century tragedian is one of the finest feats of acting in London. Raymond FiszSimons's script carries him from starving obscurity through Drury Lane triumph to a drunken death with style and an astringent sense of irony.

**HEARTBREAK HOUSE**  
Haymarket (930 9832)  
Daily at 7.30pm; matinees Wed and Sat at 2.30pm  
Shaw's wry, poetic picture of "civilized" Europe pre-1914, lovingly brought to life in John Dexter's production, Diana Rigg's Mrs Hushabye surpasses even her Eliza Doolittle. Rex Harrison makes a salty and whimsical Shotover, and Rosemary Harris, Paxton Whitehead and Simon Ward make the comic scenes a real treat.

**NOISES OFF**  
Savoy (838 8888)  
Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm  
The funniest farce for years, Michael Frayn's brilliantly contrived complex of on-stage disasters and backstage dramas is still keeping houses full and audiences helpless with laughter after his first cast-change. Phyllida Law, Benjamin Whitrow and the rest of Michael

**CHARLEY'S KUNT**  
Aldwych (836 6404)  
Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3.30pm  
Griff Rhys Jones and his excellent supporting cast transfer joyously up West from their sell-out run at the Lyric, Hammermith. One of the best Aunts ever.

**CRYSTAL CLEAR**  
Wyndhams (836 3028)  
Mon-Fri at 8.15pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm  
Invisibly characterized and intensely moving account of a triangular relationship, showing how elegances shift when one of the partners goes blind. Text and production by Phil Young and his three actors (Anthony Allen, Phileas McDermott and Diana Barrett) rank as the greatest

**BIRMINGHAM: Repertory (021 228 4455).** The American Clock by Arthur Miller. Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm; matinee Thurs at 2.30pm. The British premiere of Miller's latest play, which focuses on the tragedy and absurdity of America's Depression years. Directed by Peter Farago, with Joris Stuyck and Ben Watts.

**LEEDS: Playhouse (0532 442111).** Not Ours Jerusalem by Paul Kember. Tues at 8pm, Wed-Sat at 7.30pm; matinee Sun at 2pm. Regional premiere of a London success: four young Britons seek refuge on an Israeli kibbutz and experience varying degrees of integration. Directed by Cordelia Mooney, with David Whitaker, Colin

**MANCHESTER: Young Exchange Theatre, at the Corn Exchange (061 835 9832).** Cook Up by Simon Moss. Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinee Sat at 4pm. The first production in the Royal Exchange's 400-seat mobile offsprings is a premiere, studying the relationship between Joe Orton and Kenneth Halliwell. Directed by Greg Harrow.

**STRATFORD: Royal Shakespeare (0789 255623).** Twelfth Night. Today, Mon and Fri at 7.30pm; matinee today at 1.30pm. Directed

by John Caird, with Miles Anderson, Gemma Jones, John Thaw, Zoë Wanamaker, Daniel Massey and Emma James. Julius Caesar. Tues, Wed, Thurs at 7.30pm; matinee Thurs at 1.30pm. Both plays continue in repertory. Directed by Ron Daniels, with Joseph O'Connor, David Schofield, Gemma Jones, Emma James, Peter McEnery.

**STRATFORD: The Other Place (0789 255623).** The Time of Your Life by William Saroyan. Tues, Wed, Thurs at 7.30pm, in repertory. The first RSC production of Saroyan's gentle comedy of the Depression years, set in a waterfront bar in San Francisco. Directed by Howard Davies.

**THE GREAT KILIM SHOW**  
David Black Oriental Carpets, 95 Portland Road, London W11 (727 2556). June 9-July 9. Free. Items for sale.

**THE CARPET RENAISSANCE**  
Heakia at the Grosvenor House Antiques Fair, Park Lane, W1 (499 8863). Stand 6, June 10-12. Admission to fair £5.

**1700 YEARS OF TEXTILE ART**  
The Textile Gallery at the Grosvenor House Antiques Fair, Stand 58, June 10-12. Admission to fair £5.

**IMPORTANT PRE-COLUMBIAN AND COPTIC TEXTILE ARTS**  
Paul Hughes, 3a Pambridge Square, London W2 (243 8598). June 11-25. By appointment. Items for sale.

**Auctions**  
**RARE ANTIQUE ORIENTAL RUGS AND TEXTILES**  
Rippon Bonhams & Co, Barbican Centre, London EC2 (589 4242). June 13, 11.30am.

**SELECTED ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS**  
Bonhams, Montpelier Street, London SW7 (584 9161). June 13, 2.30pm.

**CHRISTIE'S ISLAMIC SEASON**  
Christie's, 8 King Street, London SW1 (839 9060). Islamic and Indian Manuscripts, Miniatures and Works of Art, June 13, 11am. Fine Eastern Rugs and Carpets, June 13, 7pm. Islamic Works of Art, Arms and Armour, June 14, 11am.

**FINE CARPETS AND RUGS**  
Phillips, 7 Blenheim Street, London W1 (829 8602). June 14, 11am.

**ORIENTAL AND ISLAMIC TEXTILES AND COSTUME**  
Christie's South Kensington, 85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 (581 2231). June 14, 2pm.

**FINE RUGS, CARPETS AND TEXTILES**  
Setchells, 19 Motcomb Street, London SW1 (481 4689). June 15, 10.30am.

**GOOD ORIENTAL TEXTILES AND COSTUMES**  
Phillips, 7 Blenheim Street, London W1 (829 8602). June 15, 11am.

**RARE AND IMPORTANT ORIENTAL CARPETS, TEXTILES AND REFERENCE BOOKS**  
Leffers & Partners, 152 Brompton Road, London SW3 (584 5515). June 17, 2.30pm.

**THE VILLAGE RUG SHOW**  
David and Paula Philpot at Coates Oriental Carpets, 4 Kensington Church Walk, London W8 (937 0933). June 6-26. Free. Items for sale.

**COLLECTABLE AND DECORATIVE RUGS AND CARPETS**  
Vigo Carpet Gallery, 6a Vigo Street, London W1 (426 8571). June 7-30. On the first floor is Clive Rogers's Early Islamic Textiles exhibition. Both free. Items for sale.

**RARE AND COLLECTABLE RUGS AND TEXTILES**  
Raymond Bernard, 4-5 William Street, Knightsbridge, London SW1 (235 3380). June 8-12. Free. Items for sale.

**The David Wood Magic & Music Show**  
lots of joining in for everyone over 4 yrs  
Sat 25 & Sun 24 April at 2.30  
Tues 11.20-13.00  
Unicorn Theatre  
Box Office: 01-836 5334



**LAST TWO WEEKS** ENDS MAY 27th  
Your last chance to  
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## THE WEEK AHEAD

## Today

**JUDO AND KARATE:** The most popular judo event outside Japan is held this weekend, the British Men's Open Championship, at the Crystal Palace, London SE19 (778 0131/387 9340). Today and tomorrow from 9am, £4 per day, or £8 weekend ticket. Tomorrow the British Lightweight Title bout for karate takes place, with Britain's brightest young star Nick McClellan defending the title. Picketts Lock Centre, Edmonton, London N9 (803 4756), 7pm, £3.50.

**SATURDAY VALUATIONS:** Sotheby's offer a new weekend service: experts advise, price and take in goods. Sotheby's, Conduit Street Gallery Entrance, off New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080), 9.30am.

**SNOOKER:** The Embassy World Professional Championship continues all week with the second round and the semi-finals. The ex-world champion Steve Davis, John Spencer, Cliff Thorburn and Terry Griffiths should all be playing today. Extensive BBC coverage all week today, BBC1 during Grandstand, 1.05-3.55pm; BBC2 5.30-6.10pm; 11.10pm; 12.35am. Tomorrow, BBC2 2.45-5pm; 8.10-8.45pm; 11.10pm-12.05am.

**THE RISE AND FALL OF BERNIE CORNFELD:** The first of three documentary specials about the biggest fraud of modern times: the looting by Robert Vasco of several hundred million dollars from Bernie Cornfeld's Investors Overseas Services Channel 4, 7.45-8.45pm.

**ALAN BENNETT ON THE AIR:** Bennett, Robert Stephens, Cyril Chaps and Pauline Latta star in *Dragon*, an epic saga by Don Haworth which traces the legend of St George and the Dragon on its head. Radio 4, 8.10pm.

**STROLLING IN VICTORIAN CEMETERIES:** Brent Elliott leads enthusiasts around Putney Vale Cemetery where monuments of every shape and size were erected at the turn of the century. Meet at the main gates, Putney Vale Cemetery, Kingston Road, London SW15. 2pm, £1 including notes. Mr Elliott leads a walk round Norwood Cemetery on May 15, 2.30pm.

**WHITBREAD GOLD CUP:** Twenty-seventh running of the oldest sponsored steepchase in the racing calendar. Grasspoint will be hard to beat as long as his exertions in the Grand National - where he came second after Corbiere - have not exhausted him. Sandown Park, Esher, Surrey, 2.55pm.

**TENNIS FOR MEN ONLY:** The State Express Classic tournament of men's singles matches reaches the semi-finals today, with Britain's Buster Mottram expected to be playing. West Hants Club, Bournemouth (0202 519455). Today and tomorrow at 12.30pm, £8 per day. BBC1 Grandstand coverage at 2.40 and 3.55pm.

**THE VIRGIN AND THE BULL:** A new comedy by George Miles, Hungarian-born author of *How to be an Alien* and *The Prophet Motive*. Specially commissioned for and performed by Theatre Cymru, his third place for the stage, is a satire on the world of city dealers. Theatre Cymru, County Civic Centre, Mold, Clwyd (0352 56331). Opens today. Daily at 7.30pm.

**FESTIVAL OF MUSIC:** The City of London Symphony Orchestra with violinist Erich Grunberg give an all



Eastern promise: Christie's sale of Orientalia (Mon)

**Beethoven concert in Leeds Town Hall tonight.** It opens a week of concerts and recitals given by staff and students of the College, mostly at the College, City of Leeds College of Music, Leeds (0532 452069), 7pm.

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Victorians: Stroll round Putney Vale cemetery (today)

**Monday**  
**JAPANESE ART:** Christie's are offering three days of sales devoted to Japanese art that they have gathered since last autumn. Today starts with prints and ends with beautifully painted screens. Tomorrow there are works of art, arms and armour, including a second instalment of Japanese swords and armour from the collection of Sir Frank Bowden. Christie's South Kensington has a cheaper selection of Japanese arms on Wednesday, Christie's, King Street, London SW1 (839 9060), 11am and 2.30pm.

**MEDIEVAL TREASURES:** As Sotheby's put it: "This is probably the largest auction sale ever held of cuttings from medieval manuscripts, though perhaps the Celts sale of 26 March 1985 may be its closest rival". Most of the lots contain attractive miniature paintings and price estimates range from £30 to £220,000. Sotheby's, Bond Street, London SW1 (493 8080), 11am.

**KILLER IN THE VILLAGE:** Horizon traces the spread of the disease called AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome - which

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Charismatic Cubism: Most extensive exhibition ever (Wed)

**BALLROOM REMEMBERED:** A Swedish collection of ballooning memorabilia is included in today's sale of aeronautical and nautical art and literature. An eighteenth century enamel snuff box decorated with ballooning scenes, paintings, prints and books are included and oddities such as a balloon car mascot. The same sale contains a one-man submarine built by Arthur Johnson and completed in 1908. Christie's South Kensington, London SW7 (581 2231), 2pm.

**THE ROARING GIRL:** RSC's production of Middleton and Dekker's play opens at the Barbican. See page 5.

**HUMPHREY SEARLE PRIZE:** Four entries for the 1983 Humphrey Searle Chamber Music Prize are performed and the winner announced. On the programme, too, are Searle's *Vigil Op 3* and *Put Away the Flutes Op 11*, and the world premiere of *Avril Anderson's Private Energy*, all delivered by the New Ensemble. Purcell Room, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3191), 7.30pm.

**POULENC ON THE AIR:** Live broadcast of Poulenc's opera *The Carmelites* from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. See page 7. Radio 3, 7.30-9.35pm.

**Wednesday**  
**NEVER CASTLE COLLECTION:** The sales of May 5 and 6 containing superb arms and armour, ivories and works of art go on view today. Sotheby's, London W1 (493 8080). Today until April 29 and May 2 Bank Holiday to May 4, 9am-4.30pm.

**THE ESSENTIAL CUBISM:** The most spectacular collection of Cubist masterpieces to have been brought together in this country since the inception of the movement itself. The intention of the show is to educate us in the central role played by Cubism in the careers of several major figures of twentieth-century art, and in the evolution of modern art as a whole, and at the same time to knock us sideways with the sheer impact of so many monuments together in one place. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (821 1313). Monday-Saturday 10am-6pm, Sunday 2-6pm. Until July 10.

**BARBAROSA:** Fred Schepels's western recounts the legend of Barbarossa who never dies. With Willie Nelson and Gary Bussey. Cert PG. Screen on the Green (226 3520).

**TOPOLSKI FATHER AND SON:** Exhibition of paintings and drawings by Felix Topolski and photographs by his son Daniel made during their six-month adventure in South America. Wynne Wynne Fine Art, 17 Old Bond Street, London W1 (629 4511). Monday to Friday 10.30am-6pm. Until May 24.

**1,000 GUINEAS:** The first classic of the English flat racing season will feature a repeat of the clash between French filly

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**GOLDSMITHS' CRAFT FAIR:** 110 craftsmen exhibit and sell fashion jewelry, precious jewelry, and silverwork. Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London EC2 (608 8971). Today 10.30am-7.30pm; tomorrow until April 30, 10.30am-6pm. Free.

**VICTORIA CROSS:** The only Battle of Britain VC, awarded to Flight Lieutenant James Beckson for shooting down a Messerschmitt in 1940 while his own Hurricane was on fire, is the highlight of a sale of British orders, decorations and medals and may well break the auction record of £32,000 for a VC. Glendening and Co., Blenheim Street, London W1 (493 2445), 1pm.

**EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL:** The two-year tournament continues tonight when England play Hungary at Wembley. Hungary are second in the group and England are top, and the game is seen to be a chance of qualifying for the finals next year in France are slim. Also tonight, Northern Ireland play Albania at Belfast; Wales play Bulgaria at Wrexham and the Republic of Ireland meet Spain in Madrid. Wembley Stadium, London NW10 (902 1234), 7.45pm.

**MILES DAVIS:** The figurehead of jazz returns today and tomorrow, apparently in better physical shape than last year, when he made his dramatic re-entry from retirement. The fact that it is hard to find two unanimous opinions of his current work bespeaks his continuing need to search and to change; this year's band adds a second guitarist, the talented John Schofield, to the sextet line-up of 1982, which will doubtless add a further dimension to the rhythmic charm. Even those who got off a boat ten years ago must admit that Davis's own playing has receded its former peaks. Hammersmith Odeon, Queen Caroline Street, London W6 (748 4081).

**Thursday**  
**TOOTSIE:** Dustin Hoffman and Jessica Lange (recent winner of Best Supporting Actress Oscar) in Sydney Pollack's film comedy, already hugely successful in the US. Cert PG. Odeon Leicester Square (830 6111), Odeon Kensington (502 6644) and on national release.

**ASCENDANCY:** Edward Bennett's film set in Belfast, 1920, won the Berlin Golden Bear Award this year. Produced by the British Film Institute, and starring Julie Covington, Ian Chaierson and John Phillips, it observes the emerging state of Northern Ireland through the eyes of a shipyard owner's daughter. Cert PG. Academy 1, Oxford Street (437 2981).

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**Mel Bachs and locally trained** who dominated the first of the Chavaley Park Stakes at the spring autumn. Newmarket, Suffolk, 1.15pm.

**MISTERO BUFFO:** The first performance in Britain by Dario Fo of his epic monologue inspired by the medieval tradition of the troubadour, and recorded in mime and ancient Italian dialect. Riverside Studios (748 3354). Opens today at 7pm. Previews Tuesday and Wednesday at 7.30pm. Tuesday to Sunday at 7.30pm.

**THE TAMING OF THE SHREW:** A transfer from Stratford. Directed by Barry Kyle with Anna Antrobus, Richard Cusack, Alice Krige, Barbara (828 8795). Opens today at 7pm. Previews Wednesday at 7.30pm. In repertory.

**HARTY NIGHTINGALE:** Heather Harper, with the Ulster Orchestra under Bryden Thomson, gives an extraordinary rare performance of Hamilton Harty's *Ode to a Nightingale* (text by Keats). Before comes Wagner's *Tannhauser Overture* and after, Berio's *Symphonia Fantastica*. New University, Coleraine, Ulster (Coleraine 441-x 278), 8pm.

**Friday**  
**TUDOR PORTRAITS:** The National Portrait Gallery's Gallery 1, devoted to an extraordinary holding of Tudor portraits, recently completely redesigned and redecorated, and supplemented with some new acquisitions, including a fine full-length portrait of Edward VI by a follower of Holbein. The famous full-length portrait of Henry VIII is again on show after elaborate conservation, and other old favourites, including the five widely venerated portraits of Elizabeth I in the gallery's collection, are now to be seen in a new setting intended to evoke the period. National Portrait Gallery, London WC2 (830 1552). Permanent display. Monday to Friday 9am, Saturday 10am-6pm, Sunday 2-6pm.

**THE BODY:** A new play by Nick Darke, directed by Nick Ham, with Jenny Agutter, Christopher Benjamin and Jon Bown. A black comedy set in a Cornish village and neighbouring American air base. The Pit (828 8795). Today at 7pm. Additional performances this week on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday at 7.30pm. In repertory.

**STABAT MATER:** Hatfield Philharmonic Chorus, the Nemano Orchestra and soloists conducted by Michael Kibbelschlag and play Szymanski's *Stabat Mater*, Handel's *Zadok the Priest* and Beethoven's *Missa in C*, a full evening. Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3191), 7.45pm.

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## Investment and Finance

City Editor  
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 888 down 4  
FT 100 Index 88.24 down 0.36  
FT All Share 436.04 down 2.96  
Bargains: 25,782  
Trading Mail 1984 Index 192.7 up 1.7  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Average, 8,563.12 up 20.6  
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index, 1,006.53 up 5.05  
New York: Dow Jones Average, 1,195.56 up 6.29

### CURRENCIES

**LONDON CLOSE**  
Sterling \$1.5455 up 20pts  
Index 83.2 up 0.1  
DM 3.7875  
FF 11.3450  
Yen 360.25  
Dollar Index 122.4 down 0.2  
DM 2.4475 down 65pts  
Gold \$437.50 unchanged  
**NEW YORK LATEST**  
Gold \$437  
Sterling \$1.5435

### INTEREST RATES

**Domestic rates:**  
Base rate 10  
3 month Interbank 10-10 1/4  
**Euro-currency rates:**  
3 month dollar 9 1/4-9 1/2  
3 month DM 5 1/4-5 1/2  
3 month FR 13 1/4-13 1/2  
**ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling**  
Export Finance Scheme IV  
Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent

### PRICE CHANGES

**Elson & Robbins** 42p up 9p  
**John Jebeens** 180p up 35p  
**Collins K** 18p up 2p  
**Lorin Elec** 130p up 14p  
**Business Comp** 85p up 10p  
**Jacobs J** 57p up 4.5p  
**Blackdog** 45p down 4p  
**Sale TV** 38p down 8p  
**Wiltshire Sys** 50p down 1p  
**Bio-Isolates** 195p down 35p  
**Breville Europe** 45p down 8p  
**Memory Comp** 185p down 30p

### Further offers for Benn

The board of Benn Brothers, the specialist publishing company, said yesterday that it had received approaches from a number of other parties since United Newspapers launched its £11m takeover bid a week ago. The board is advising shareholders to take no action in relation to the United Newspapers offer, which is worth 143.5p cash per share.

### TILLING REJECTION

Thomas Tilling has rejected the offer from BTR as "thoroughly inappropriate and unacceptable". BTR was in the market for Tilling shares again yesterday at a price of 189p, but picked up fewer than a million shares against the 1.425 million it bought at this price on Thursday.

### MILL CLOSURE

Courtaulds, the textile group, will sever its long connection with mid-Exeter, by closing its remaining mill at Bocking, with the loss of 155 jobs. The company has already closed its main mills at Braintree and Halstead.

### EEC JOBLESS

Unemployment in the EEC fell to 10.7 per cent in March, but seasonal factors were responsible, not an economic upswing, the European Commission said in Brussels.

### BSC SALES MOVE

Talks on a management buy-out of a controlling interest in the British Steel Corporation's coated electrodes businesses at Orgreave, near Sheffield, and Wilmanslow, near Stoke-on-Trent, are at an advanced stage.

### GRAIN FALL

United States grain production is expected to fall by a spectacular 27.5 per cent, from 337 million tonnes in 1982-83 to 244 million tonnes in 1983-84, Dr Turner Olyce, the American Agricultural Counsellor in London said yesterday. It will mean a significant reduction in world supplies.

### PRICE FALL

West German wholesale prices fell 0.6 per cent in March after an 0.8 per cent fall in February.

### FALKLAND FEES

Barclays Bank will waive commission charges and exchange the Falklands pound at par for sterling from Monday. Yesterday's market rate for the Falklands pound to sterling was £1.10p. The normal commission for changing 10 Falklands pounds is 50p.

## Wall St up after shaky start

New York (AP-Dow Jones) Stocks turned upward after an uncertain start yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average was up more than six points at 1,194.

Advancing issues took a slim lead over declines in active trading.

Mr Michael Metz, vice-president at Oppenheimer & Co, said the market's upturn reflected "favourable internal and external factors. The news of a rise of only 0.1 per cent for the Dow Jones consumer price index was good, although future months may be less helpful and the short interest report was encouraging", he said.

"Most people are still under-committed to stocks and highly liquid so buying should hold up." But Mr Metz noted the market was becoming "more fragmented, especially among the technology groups, which may indicate a change in leadership is under way."

International Business Machines was up 1 1/2 to 116 1/2; General Electric was up 1 1/2 to 120 1/2; Honeywell 102 1/2, up 1 1/2; Telephones 141 1/2, off 1 1/2; General Motors 64 1/2, off 1 1/2; Chrysler 25 1/2, off 1 1/2; Ford 46 1/2, off 1 1/2; McDonnell Douglas 57 1/2, off 1 1/2; and Sears Roebuck 38 1/2, unchanged.

Caterpillar Tractor was up 1/2 to 46 1/2; Sedco up 1/2 to 39 1/2; and Merck up 1/2 to 33 1/2.

## Opec seeks Soviet help on oil prices

By Our Energy Correspondent

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has formally approached the Soviet Union for help in stabilizing the world oil market, a leading Arab oil minister confirmed yesterday.

Dr Mans Saeed Al-Otaibi, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, said that Opec had mandated Algeria to seek the Soviet Union's cooperation in holding present price levels.

Opec had made no secret of its urgent desire to enlist as many non-Opec producers as possible, including Britain, to defend the new \$29-a-barrel reference price agreed in London last month.

After a meeting of Opec's marketing monitoring committee earlier this week, Dr Otaibi singled out Mexico and the Soviet Union as countries which had responded favourably to the oil producers' overtures.

The Soviet Union is particularly important since it has exports of Soviet oil into Europe at cut-price rates at the start of the year which played a significant part in forcing down oil prices. The Soviet Union twice cut its Urals crude to levels that undercut the previous Opec reference price, although much of the oil ironically originated from an Opec member country, Libya.

## Spirax to rise £16m

Spirax-Sarco, the Cheltenham-based manufacturer of energy control equipment, plans to raise £16m from fully underwritten share issue to help fund a £20m acquisition of the Sarco hot water control equipment division of White Industries in the US.

Mr Anthony Brown, Chairman of Spirax, said the issue of 9,353,838 new ordinary shares on a one-for-four basis at 175p had to be approved by shareholders at an extraordinary meeting on May 28.

The aim of the issue he said, was to ensure that after financing the Sarco could continue to have the flexibility to finance future expansion and to restore liquidity which will be required when the economy improves.

Pretax profits at Spirax rose by 15 per cent last year to £8.5m on a turnover which was up by 12 per cent to £47.8

# Government puts ban on cheap coal imports by generating board

By Jonathan Davies, Energy Correspondent

The Government has intervened again to prevent the Central Electricity Generating Board from importing cheap overseas coal, despite warnings that this could push up the cost of electricity to consumers.

The Department of Energy's decision, disclosed in a brief unpublished parliamentary answer, means that the CEBG must continue to stockpile its contracted supplies of Australian coal on the Continent, a policy that has already cost the taxpayer nearly £50m in subsidies.

The Government's order to the CEBG to limit its imports of coal to a maximum of 750,000 tonnes a year was originally made two years ago as part of the tripartite settlement which followed the threatened miners' strike in February, 1981.

The order expired at the beginning of this month, and has since been followed by intense argument and lobbying involving the National Coal Board, the CEBG, the Treasury and the Department of Energy.

In his parliamentary answer, Mr John Moore, the Energy Under-Secretary of State responsible for coal, said merely that he had asked the CEBG to continue to limit its imports "for the time being".

The issue is such a sensitive one that neither the CEBG, the coal board nor the Department would comment officially on what arrangement has been reached. A department official was unable to define the period which the phrase, "for the time being", entailed.

It is understood, however, that the Government has agreed in principle to continue subsidizing the CEBG's stockpiles of foreign coal. The stocks are continuing to grow, and now exceed three million tons.

The CEBG is contracted to buy at least 2 million tonnes a year of coal from Australia. It claims that the coal is at least 10 per cent cheaper than comparable NCB coal when delivered to Thameside power stations. The Government paid more than £30m to the CEBG last year as compensation for having to leave the coal at ports on the Continent. The figure in the previous year was £18m.

There has been no confirmation of speculation that a continued ban on imports is one of the conditions insisted on by Mr Ian MacGregor, the present chairman of British Steel, as part of this agreement to take over as chairman of the coal board.

However, Mr MacGregor, who takes over as coal board chairman in September, is scheduled to have a private meeting with Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of the CEBG, in the next few weeks. It is thought that the purpose is to try to reach a new understanding between the two state industries.

The CEBG is by far the largest customer of the coal board, and has repeatedly claimed that it is being forced to pay for the inefficiency of uneconomic pits because of the coal board's inflexible pricing system and the imports ban.

Sir Walter, who was appointed last year, has made it clear that he does not intend to embarrass the Government. But he is known to be concerned that Mr MacGregor will attempt to wring more money out of the CEBG in his efforts to reduce the coal board's heavy subsidies.

The Government's original decision to cut imports to a maximum was criticized last year by the Commons select committee on energy for disregarding the interests of consumers and taxpayers. It is certainly at variance with the Government's general policy of exposing nationalized industries to more competition.

With demand for electricity falling and coal stocks at a record high, the CEBG has already succeeded in negotiating a more favourable purchase deal with the coal board.

## £17m deficit brings Aurora suspension

By Our Financial Staff

The troubled engineering group Aurora yesterday announced that it had exceeded the borrowing limits permitted under the company's articles of association.

Trading in the shares was suspended at the request of the company, which is to be kept afloat by Barclays Bank until a capital reconstruction can take place.

The company made a reduced loss of £3.8m before tax for 1982 (the loss for the previous year was £5.5m), but after extraordinary items the total deficit for the year was £17.7m. The shares stood at 8p when they were suspended, valuing the group at £1.7m.

The cause of Aurora's troubles over the last two years has been a loss of more than £23m from special steel manufacturing activities, including the cost of moving manufacturing to a single site at Openshaw, Manchester, and then discontinuing special steel-making.

Barclays Bank had undertaken to maintain existing levels of credit to give Aurora time to finalize discussions with the bank and a number of other financial institutions. These will aim at securing a capital injection to put the company's financial structure on a sound permanent footing.

In spite of the considerable losses, Aurora has contained its level of borrowings within available facilities. But the erosion of the company's capital base, which has arisen as a result of the losses means that net assets are now less than half of the company's called-up share capital.

Under section 34 of the 1980 Companies Act, this situation requires that directors convene an extraordinary meeting. This has been called for May 15.

Borrowing at the end of 1982 amounted to £36.5m which, because of the diminution of the capital base, were "considerably in excess" of authorised limits. At the extraordinary meeting shareholders will be asked to pass two resolutions.

The first will be to ratify all borrowings in excess of the limit; the second to substitute temporarily a new borrowing limit which is roughly in line with the present borrowing facilities available to Aurora.

The extent of Aurora's losses come as a considerable shock. The interim figures published last September showed a small profit of £283,000 compared with a loss of £221,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

At that stage, Sir Robert Atkinson, the chairman, told shareholders that borrowings remained well within limits and the company's projections showed that this position should be maintained "for the foreseeable future".

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## Sotheby's bid in OFT check

## Hanson wins fight for control of UDS

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

The Office of Fair Trading mergers panel will examine the takeover bid for Sotheby's early next week, probably on Tuesday. If it considers that there are issues of public interest concerned with the bid which requires further investigation, the case could be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The OFT expects to send its recommendations to Lord Cockfield, Secretary of State for Trade, by the end of the week so that he can decide for or against such a referral. It is open to any parties to make representations to the OFT in such cases and Sotheby's beleaguered management is believed to have put forward its case against the takeover.

The management is arguing that Sotheby's is a great British institution and should not be allowed to pass out of the control of British nationals and that Mr Marshall Cohen, one of the few Americans who have launched the bid, has in the past been disciplined for stock dealing.

The Security and Exchange Commission in Washington confirms that there have been two SEC enforcement actions against Mr Cohen.

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## City Comment

## Investment trusts challenge

Much is made of the reorganization and rationalization of British industry in recent years. Less readily appreciated is that there is a similar if less painful revolution taking place in the financial community.

Investment trusts are a case in point. Yesterday, the London and Manchester Group asked the British Industries and General Trust to call an extraordinary general meeting. The purpose of this, if it happens, is to consider a proposal from London and Manchester that the investment trust should convert into a unit trust.

London and Manchester holds a 17.3 per cent stake in the trust so is in a powerful position to get what it wants. But it will have to struggle because when it suggested unitization to the board last year it met with a polite refusal.

If anything, the positions will become more entrenched for in the intervening period the Scottish Investment Trusts in particular have become so alarmed at the moves to force them to unitize that, under the banner of the Association of Investment Trusts, they have asked the Bank of England to step in.

The Bank apparently showed no great willingness to get involved, which puts the ball firmly back in the investment trusts court - and makes it likely that the attacks will continue.

Unitization is popular among shareholders because they get immediate profit on their shares - but it does destroy a unique investment animal in the process - and it is by no means certain that this is for the general good. But if the trusts want to survive they are going to have to come up with an alternative which will sufficiently improve their image for the discount to disappear. And so far that had proved a tall order.

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FAMILY MONEY edited by Adrienne Gleeson

High-tech fund

Target Trust Managers has decided that the new technology bandwagon is going to roll and roll it is launching a Technology Fund (minimum investment £1,000), which is to be managed out of the United States but very largely (though not exclusively) will be invested there. Advisers to the managers will be L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, a New York investment banking firm which specialises in share issues for companies with a high technological bias.

Target's parent, RIT & Northern, has a potential share in the ownership of L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, but all sides deny any possibility of a conflict of interest. Target expects the connection to produce good opportunities for capital gain. New materials, biotechnology, electronics and communications have been identified as areas of particular interest to the new trust, up to 5 per cent of which may be invested in unquoted companies.

Monthly income

Barclays Unicom has decided to join the ranks of the unit trust groups providing monthly income. Those with a minimum investment of £5,000 can participate in the scheme, which provides an initial income of 8.54 per cent. This is lower than the returns offered by other groups on comparable schemes, but Barclays

reckons that the income it offers will grow faster because only a comparatively small proportion of the investment goes into fixed interest stocks, while the rest goes into equities. Over the past five years, income of the equity funds which are to be included in the monthly income scheme has risen on average by just over 60 per cent.

Boston policy

Boston Trust & Savings is marketing a new inflation-proof term assurance policy, the Boston Family Care Plan, through its 25 moneyshops. The policy, which is underwritten by Ambassadors Life Assurance (a subsidiary of Abbey Life), offers benefits of up to £100,000 rising by 10 per cent each year over an initial ten-year period (premiums also increase by 10 per cent each year). At the end of each ten-year term the policy is renewable without evidence of health, provided you are under 60.

You can also convert to a whole life, savings or endowment policy provided by Ambassadors Life at any time without evidence of health. A man aged 30 will pay a net monthly premium of £3.14 for £20,000 cover and £12.34 for £100,000 cover. Ambassadors Life guarantees a full refund of premiums paid if you are accepted into a comparable plan offering better benefits at lower premiums during three months of taking out this policy.



Homeguard Plan

Peterborough Building Society has come up with an easy way to insure your home and its contents under a single policy. Under the Homeguard scheme, which is underwritten by Royal Insurance, contents cover (for up to 50 per cent of the value of the building, to a maximum of £30,000, is automatically provided along with the buildings insurance. The policy gives "all risks" cover on valuables (up to £500 on any one item)

and also includes cover against loss or theft of personal money, and freezer breakdowns. Premiums vary according to the area, but in London the cost for the combined home and contents cover works out at £4.70 a year for each £1,000 worth of building insurance. Claims are settled on the basis of full repair or replacement cost, except for clothing.

Save and you earn

Under Abbey National's SAYE scheme 3, people who save regularly every month over five years will receive a tax-free bonus equivalent to 14 months' contributions at the end of the period. If the savings are left with the society for another two years, the bonus is doubled. The returns are equivalent to 11.86 per cent gross over five years and 12.31 per cent over seven years. The minimum saving is £1 a month, and the maximum £20 (less any contributions to Abbey National's other SAYE schemes). If you are making SAYE payments to another society you are debarred from taking advantage of this scheme. Savings withdrawn in the first year are repaid in full, but without any interest. Thereafter, savings withdrawn before the end of the term will attract interest at 6 per cent tax free, or 8 per cent tax free where the saver dies before the contributions have been completed.



Rachel Heyhoe-Flint with Kate Ward (left) and Anne Gibbons

No ordinary peddlers

An all-girls sales force, spearheaded by international cricketer Rachel Heyhoe-Flint will shortly set off from a 14th century manor house at Hinchley, Hertfordshire. No less than 1,000 uniformed women are being trained by St George Assurance to sell insurance and savings products to women. "They are all graduates or achievers in their own right," says Mrs Heyhoe-Flint, who, one must say, does make a pleasant change from the usual run of foot-in-the-door insurance peddlers. "We

believe that insurance is not really marketed properly to women, half of whom work nowadays, and whose income is often as important to family as a husband's."

There are a few token men around at St George (which is why, perhaps, they didn't call it Boadicea Insurance), but the main marketing thrust is the new Women's Financial Services team. The main products are the Universal Life Plan, a variable whole life policy which includes new features such as indexed-linked contributions and benefits and the Universal Investment Bond.

Investment Moves to monitor expatriates' advisers

The British expatriate attracts financial advisers like bees to a honey-pot. Unfortunately, among the bees there are often a few wasps and the expatriate can get badly stung.

Many who go abroad to work do so with the specific intention of making money, but they may not have had much experience of managing it. They are likely to be perplexed by the minutiae of investment plans, and dazzled by the promises of the get-rich-quick brigade: and the learning process can be a very bitter one.

While many of the companies who send advisers out to areas such as the Middle East are entirely respectable, others are not; and at the moment there is no way for the inexperienced investor to distinguish which are the rogues.

At present there is no regulatory body to oversee the activities of expatriate advisers or to whom dissatisfied clients can complain. But that may be about to change. In recent weeks a group of advisers have held two preliminary meetings

to explore ways of setting up such an organisation. This group is known for the time being as the Association of Expatriate Advisers.

At the second meeting a steering committee was elected to prepare a draft constitution and membership rules. It members are drawn from the Expatriate Consultancy, Thomson's Overseas, Anderson Sinclair & Co, Partridge International, and Nicholson Harris Associates. (The secretary, to whom inquiries may be addressed, is Mr Gordon Rogers, managing director of Wilfred T Fry, Crescent House, Crescent Road, Worthing, Sussex.)

The next meeting is to be held in London on June 6 and it is open to all expatriate advisers. Whether the AEA develops into a watchdog with teeth, only time will tell. What is beyond dispute is that some form of regulation is needed and if the AEA does not provide it, who will?

David Young is director of the Expatriate Consultancy.

Insurance

Keep a healthy income in long-term illness

Many people make the assumption in their financial planning that they will continue working until they retire. They may take out some form of life insurance to protect their dependants in the case of their early death. Having done that they believe that they have covered every eventuality.

But they have not. Arranging for an income during long-term illness is just as important as life insurance. The financial hardship resulting from a long period away from work, either through an accident or sickness, can be severe.

State benefits will give a married man with two children £66.20 per week. If his illness has continued for longer than 26 weeks, this is approximately half the national average wage of a manual worker.

An employee may continue on full salary for a time. However, after three months, payments are often reduced or may disappear altogether. The self-employed do not even have this support to fall back on.

Some employers, recognizing the risks that their employees run, have introduced group permanent health schemes as a fringe benefit. But only about 50 per cent of the working

population is covered by this form of insurance.

For everyone else, there is a choice of about 30 companies which offer permanent health policies fairly cheaply on an individual basis.

Most permanent health contracts undertake that the insurance company will pay you a fixed amount for as long as you are unable to work. Normally, the insurance company sets a maximum amount that can be insured, to avoid the possibility that some claimants might be tempted to stay at home and live off their permanent health benefit rather than return to work. The maximum benefit is often restricted to an amount that - after taking into account any national insurance payments and income from any other policy - gives you three-quarters of your previous earnings.

How a company defines the disability on which it is prepared to pay out is an important factor in permanent health insurance. Most companies will pay out if you are not capable of carrying out your occupation, not of following any other form of employment. Some offices, though, may stop paying you after a period if they

consider you capable of doing an alternative job.

Although some insurers, such as Imperial Life, Medical Sicknote, Norwich Union, Scottish Friendly and the Tunbridge Wells Equitable are prepared to start payments shortly after you are incapacitated, a "deferred period" before benefits commence is more common. This is because most employers continue salaries for some period of illness. The longer the "deferred period", the cheaper the policy will be, as the company is less likely to face a claim.

Premium rates are fixed when the contract is taken out. Apart from the "deferred period", the premium will be based on three other factors: your age; the length of time for which the cover is needed (for example to age 55; 60 or 65); and your occupation.

Nearly all insurance companies regard women as a greater risk than men in relation to permanent health cover. As a result, they load their premiums to compensate. In most cases the premium loading means that women have to pay about 50 per cent more than a man for the same level of benefit. However, it can be worthwhile for women to shop around

Shares

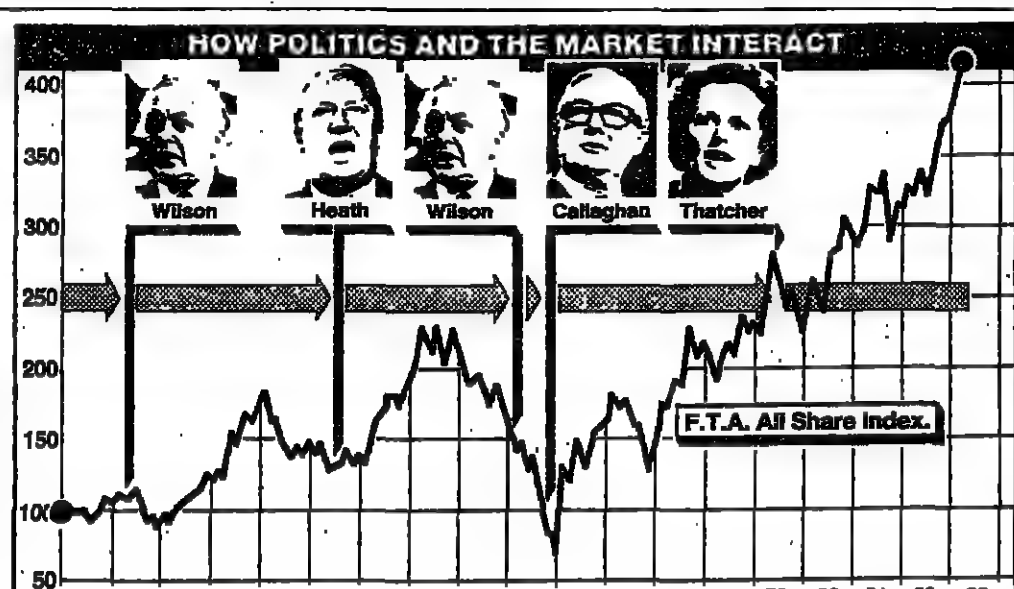
Markets flutter as election fever rises

Share prices at the moment are discounting a Conservative victory in the next General Election and peace and prosperity, or at any rate economic stability and rising output, thereafter. Even so, the index registers a little flutter every now and again as election fever builds up.

The market has fore-shadowed the outcome of almost every election pretty accurately for the past 30 years. The most striking exception was 1970. Opinion polls then were forecasting a big Conservative victory three and two months in advance of the election, but in the final month they recorded a sharp swing to Labour and the share prices promptly plummeted.

In the event the Conservatives got in with a handsome majority and an expansionary economic policy which fuelled the great bull market of 1971-72.

In 1974, the year of disasters, the opinion polls forecast a Labour win until a month before the election, when there appeared to be swing towards



the Conservatives. In the event the Stock Market read: the omens better than the pollsters, and the index fell by 9 per cent in the month ahead of the poll.

The election actually produced a hung Parliament, with a life of just 7½ months. However, 1974 was such an extraordinary year and it is probably futile to try to relate the behaviour of the indices and the economic.

Although particular sectors of the market may benefit (or suffer) from the return of a government committed to policies that affect them, it seems that the market as a whole reacts comparatively little to the outcome of an election - at any

rate in the short term. David Peel and Peter Pope of Liverpool University, who have done some research into the subject, (some of their findings were published in the January issue of the *Investment Analyst*), reckon that there is only a significant movement in the market when the result is a surprise. Hence the 5.5 per cent jump in the index in the month after the Conservative victory of 1970.

For investors, perhaps the most significant conclusion to be reached by Peel and Pope concerns the behaviour of stock markets directly before an election. Their research, and complementary studies in

America, suggest that stock markets are generally ebullient in the month immediately before an election, whichever party is expected to win.

If the left-leaning party is returned, there will be a gradual decline in prices in the month after the poll. If the party of the right succeeds, prices will improve but the rate of improvement will gradually diminish.

The moral for investors, of course, is that they should buy as soon as it becomes apparent that an election is on the way, sell on the eve of the poll, and prepare to sell short or buy, depending on the outcome, thereafter.

How to invest

You can invest from £200 upwards in either trust. Just complete and post the coupon below with your cheque. You can, if you wish, invest in both trusts by completing the relevant sections in the coupon, subject to a minimum investment of £200 in each.

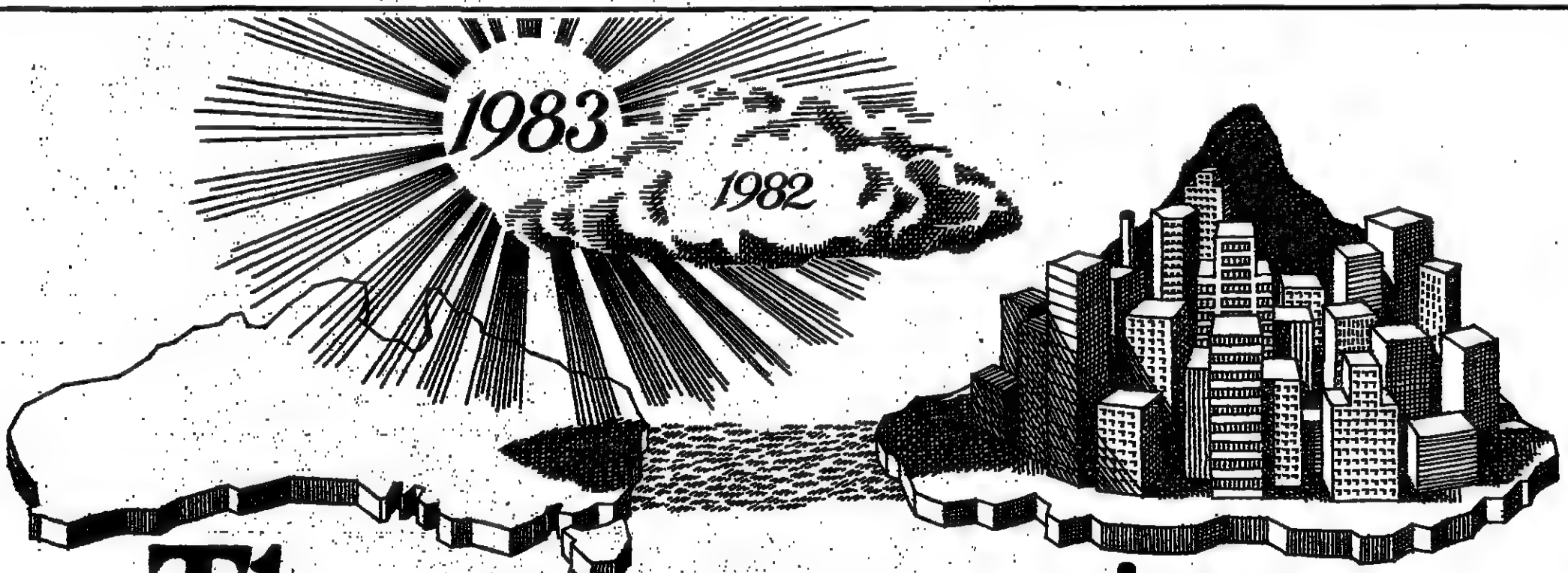
\* Special offer until 29th April  
Investors using the specially coded coupon in this advertisement, and investing more than £1,000 in total, will be entitled to a 1% discount. This will take the form (for investments in either or both trusts) of an additional allocation of units.

This offer applies to applications received on or before 29th April, 1983. Please apply promptly if you wish to take advantage of this offer.

If you already hold shares, and would like to consider switching your investment into Australia and/or Hong Kong you may be interested in our Share Exchange Service. Tick the box in the coupon for more details.

Remember the price of units and income from them can go down as well as up. These investments offer the opportunity of higher-than-average returns from shares that are potentially volatile and should ideally be viewed as part of your overall portfolio.

Further information: Applications will be acknowledged and certificates will be forwarded within 6 weeks. You can sell your units back to us at not less than the bid price on any dealing day. Prices and yields are quoted in national newspapers. You will receive a cheque within 7 days of the Managers receiving your remittance certificate. The Australian Trust is incorporated and administered by a Trust Deed dated 23rd October, 1981. Income on this Trust is distributed annually on 14 June. If you invest now, you will receive your first distribution on 14 June, 1984. The Hong Kong Trust is constituted and administered by a Trust Deed dated 23rd January 1983. Income on this Trust is distributed annually on 15 April. Distributions for both Trusts are paid after the deduction of income tax at the basic rate. You can reclaim income tax from the Inland Revenue if you are entitled to do so. The Trusts have an initial management charge of 0.5% of the value of the assets, equivalent to 5% on the issue of units at the offer price. The annual charge for both unit trusts is set at 1% of one per cent per annum (+ VAT) of the value of the fund (as compared with the maximum 1 per cent permitted in both Trust Deeds), which is deducted from the gross income and is already allowed for in the estimated current gross yields. Remittance is paid to qualified intermediaries; rates are available on request. The Trusts to both funds is Midland Bank Trust Company Limited. The Managers of the Trusts are Garmore Fund Managers, 2 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP. Tel: 01-623 1212. (Member of the Unit Trust Association). This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.



The recovery race is on.

Gartmore offer investors two economies with enormous recovery potential.

Australia and Hong Kong. The one abundantly rich in natural resources, the other, the world's most exciting trading market. Now both have one thing in common for the astute investor - markets which, until recently, were badly hurt by world depression, but which are still considerably undervalued and ripe for capital growth.

Gartmore Australian Trust

The recession came relatively late to Australia, but still hit hard. Mineral and energy prices slumped, and with depression pervading the rest of the world, there was considerably less demand by trading partners for raw materials. On a smaller scale, but nonetheless dramatic, drought seriously hampered agricultural regions.

The result - a 25% point drop in the Sydney All Ordinary Share Index from a peak of 746 on 17th November 1980 to 490 on 1st March 1983 before steadying and starting to recover.

Gartmore now believe that the essential elements for greater recovery are starting to appear - and with them investment opportunities that should not be missed.

Three reasons why the time looks right for recovery

- \* Despite initial market uncertainties, Bob Hawke's Labor Government has proved moderate. There is support for economic expansion, and trade union co-operation has ensured a policy of wage restraint. This should encourage growth in all sectors.
- \* Currency uncertainties were promptly settled by the 10% devaluation of the Australian Dollar. This should also have the effect of

boosting the profits of the numerous exporters.

- \* Finally, as world economic activity recovers, the all-important raw materials sector should expand to meet global demand - and Australia's natural abundance will again bring considerable profit. Base metal prices have recently moved up from very low levels. We believe that they now show excellent potential for sustained recovery, which should provide a dramatic boost to the earnings of Australian mining companies.

A portfolio poised for profit

The long-term opportunities from Australia's unrivalled mineral wealth have long been recognised. But we believe that recovery prospects now offer shorter-term growth opportunities to those who invest at the right time.

The Gartmore Australian Trust aims for capital growth from a portfolio mainly comprising mining and energy stocks, engineering companies, exploration companies and banks. The estimated current gross yield is a modest 0.54% p.a. For your guidance, the offer price of units on 21st April 1983 was 19.1p xd.

A fierce commitment to capitalism, an ambitious and energetic community, a young hard-working population: these have made Hong Kong one of the world's most dynamic economies.

Over the past two decades this has meant average real annual growth of 9% and high returns to investors.

But in 1982, badly hit by world slump and political worries, Hong Kong had a disastrous year. From the peak of 1810 on 17 July 1981, the Hang Seng Index dropped over 1100 points to 676 on 2 December 1982, before starting to recover, reaching a 1983 year high of 1067 on 14th April.

Because of this dramatic drop - and signs that recession is ending - Gartmore recently launched its newest trust, allowing investors to take advantage of Hong Kong's enormous recovery potential.

At the leading edge of world trade

In the all-important international trade markets, Hong Kong adopts an opportunistic, flexible approach that will enable the Colony to take maximum advantage of recovering world trade. America's consumer spending, which is of vital importance to Hong Kong's

exports, is now looking healthier - and entrepreneurs and workers alike are preparing for rich rewards from revitalisation of the world economy generally.

Contributing to the drop in the Hang Seng Index were uncertainties over the New Territories lease, and the property slump.

At Gartmore, we believe that while the property upturn could be slow, the worst of the crash is over. Similarly, we hold an optimistic view for a satisfactory compromise with China over the lease, and the possibility of tremendous economic gain from closer economic relations.

On-the-spot management, aiming for growth

The main emphasis of Gartmore's Hong Kong portfolio will be investments which we believe stand to gain most from the Colony's recovery. Our office in Hong Kong enables us to make informed on-the-spot decisions, based on 20 years' experience of this area.

The aim of the Trust is above-average capital growth; the estimated current gross yield is a modest 2.0% p.a. For your guidance, the offer price of units on 21st April 1983 was 24.0p.

**Application for units in Gartmore Australian Trust and/or Gartmore Hong Kong Trust.**

To: Gartmore Fund Managers Limited, 2 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP. Tel: 01-623 1212. (Registered No. 113753. Registered address as above)

I/We should like to invest £ in (minimum £200) in Gartmore Australian Trust Units at the offer price ruling on the date of receipt.

I/We should like to invest £ in (minimum £200) in Gartmore Hong Kong Trust Units at the offer price ruling on the date of receipt.

I/We enclose a remittance, payable to Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd.

Tick box: ☐ For automatic reinvestment of net income in Australian Trust ☐ For automatic reinvestment of net income in Hong Kong Trust ☐ For details of Share Exchange Service

Surname (Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms) \_\_\_\_\_

First Name(s) in full \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Signature(s) \_\_\_\_\_

(If there are joint applicants, all must sign and attach names and addresses separately.)

**GARTMORE**

£1,200,000,000 under Group Management



# THE UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION p.l.c.

Extracts from the Directors' Report Year ended 31st January, 1983

Main Features	1983	1982	% Change
Gross Revenue	\$7,672,831	\$6,800,440	+12.8
Net Assets	\$136,816,069	\$110,420,791	+23.9
Per Ordinary 25p Stock Unit:			
Earnings	6.62p	5.92p	+11.8
Dividend	6.62p	5.92p	+10.1
Net Asset Value	191.4p	153.1p	+25.0

## Dividend and Revenue

The receipt of dividend income was greater than we had anticipated and the after-tax revenue available for Ordinary Stockholders increased by 11.7% to \$4,568 millions (1982: \$4,088 millions). This figure is again a record. Gross income from United Kingdom investments grew to \$5,479 millions (1982: \$5,047 millions) and that from North American investments advanced to \$1,977 millions (1982: \$1,532 millions).

As a result of these welcome increases in income we are pleased to recommend a final net dividend of 4.27p per ordinary stock unit making a total dividend for the year to 31st January, 1983 of 6.52p (1982: 5.92p) per ordinary stock unit. This represents a 10.1% increase. It is pleasing to record that this dividend increase is in excess of the 4.9% increase in the United Kingdom rate of inflation as measured by the Retail Price Index, thus providing our Ordinary Stockholders with a real return.

Prospects in the current year for the growth of corporate profits in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America appear to be good with further increases expected in the receipt of dividend income. Therefore we consider that it should be possible to at least maintain the current recommended rate of dividend.

## Investments

The market value of the Company's investments grew to a record level of \$137,793 millions (1982: \$111,398 millions). This 23.7% rise compares with an increase of 19.4% in the Financial Times All Share Index and a 49.3% increase in the Standard and Poor's Composite Index, as adjusted for movements in the exchange rate.

We continued our policy of reducing investments in Canada and by the end of the Company's financial year these had been entirely extinguished and the proceeds invested in the United States of America where long term investment prospects are considered to be appreciably better. The percentage of the Company's investments in the United Kingdom was 69.4% (1982: 71.3%) and in the United States of America was 30.6% (1982: 28.2%). The percentage of investments in Oil, Gas and Exploration fell to 13.4% (1982: 18.5%). This fall was caused partly by a marked underperformance of energy shares and partly because we considered it prudent to lighten our energy portfolio.

## United Kingdom

The principal changes we effected in our United Kingdom portfolio were as follows. We emphasised companies with a substantial export capability or overseas manufacturing presence. In general we sold the shares of companies whose dividends had remained unchanged for too long a period of time, as we are ever mindful of achieving an increasing return for the use of ordinary stockholders' risk capital. We completed our programme of selling preference shares. We felt it necessary to further reduce those investments in the engineering sector which had suffered from slack demand and poor output. We reduced our shareholding in the Shell Transport and Trading Company which had become disproportionately large.

## United States of America

The most salient changes to our American portfolio were as follows. Energy stocks were further reduced and also other stocks closely allied to the energy industry. Convertible stocks were again emphasised in sectors of strong earnings growth such as computers, defence, hospitals and telecommunications. It is intended that convertible stocks will represent a minimum 10% of the value of our American portfolio. Shareholdings in regional banks were reduced and we are continuing this programme of

reduction in the current year. Investments in the food manufacturing sector were further increased. This sector proved particularly resilient in the recession experienced last year.

## Energy

The adverse conditions which prevailed in the energy industries during the year led us to believe that not only would the shares of energy companies underperform, but also that their ability to increase their dividends might be affected. Therefore, despite our long term bias towards energy, we felt it prudent to reduce the energy content of our investments to levels which equated more nearly to the energy proportion contained in the Financial Times All Share Index and the Standard and Poor's Composite Index. In the current year it is our intention to at least maintain this defensive posture although we would stress that in the longer term our enthusiasm for energy investments remains undiminished and we still believe that there will come a time when the demand for crude oil and natural gas is again substantially in excess of supply. At that time we would hope to have rebuilt the level of our energy shareholdings both in the United Kingdom and the United States of America to their former above-average positions.

## Investment Policy and Summary

Generally in these times of political uncertainty both in the United Kingdom and the United States of America it would seem prudent to continue to concentrate investments in senior stocks with proven management, strong balance sheets and the capacity to pay increasing dividends. Nevertheless, in view of our expectations for a resumption of economic growth in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, we intend to concentrate a small proportion of the Company's investments in those cyclical sectors which seem due for stock market re-ratings.

Whilst it remains our long term intention to increase investment in the United States of America to 40% of the Company, this may well take time to achieve due to the prevailing strength of the dollar against sterling. This trend seems likely to be maintained for as long as the outlook for economic growth and interest rates is better in the United States of America than in the United Kingdom.

We consider that the present threat to the international banking system will abate. We believe that international concern over oil price worries will diminish as the price of crude oil stabilises and it is perceived that the economies of the United Kingdom and the United States of America are not beneficiaries of cheaper energy. We also believe that there are clear signs that the principal nations of the Free World are at last beginning an economic recovery.

The United Kingdom stock market is likely to become increasingly pre-occupied with the timing and result of the next general election and will inevitably place great emphasis on the opinion polls.

In summary there is sufficient evidence to suggest that the worst of the world recession is over. We believe that the recovery in the American economy will be at a faster rate than that of the United Kingdom. We are optimistic that both the United Kingdom and American stock markets will show further modest rises by the end of our current financial year. Therefore we intend to maintain a fully invested position in both markets.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from: The Secretary, The United States Debenture Corporation p.l.c., Austral House, Basinghall Avenue, London EC2V 6DD.

## FAMILY MONEY

### Expatriate property

# Sorting out the mortgage maze while working abroad

If you are going abroad to work, one of your first problems is what to do with your UK home. If you are going overseas alone, leaving your wife and family behind, the decision will be easy - do nothing. But if your family is going too, then you have three choices: sell up, leave the property vacant or find a tenant.

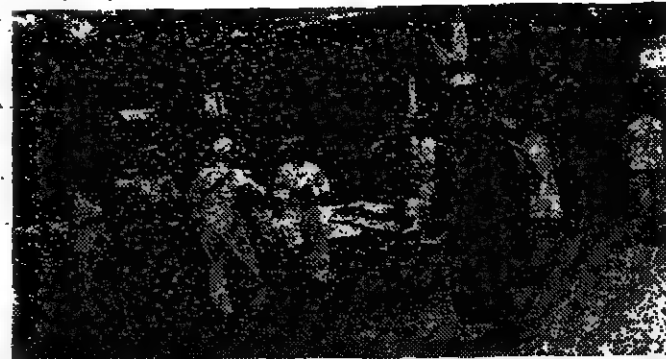
The first option, selling up, has superficial attractions. It leaves you free of the worries common to all property owners and you can invest the money you would otherwise spend on your mortgage repayments in tax-free offshore haven.

But the advent of Miras has made this consideration redundant in many cases. Until now, to obtain tax relief on mortgage interest, an expatriate had to have a source of income in the United Kingdom against which to claim it (option mortgages were not available to non-residents).

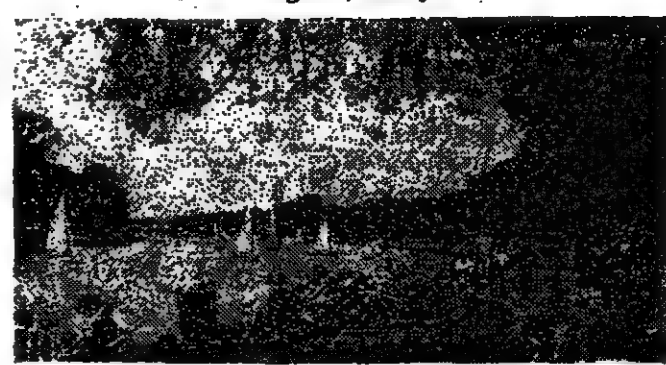
Since most expatriates keep their British income to a minimum the mortgage had to be paid gross. Even then it was a price worth paying if house prices kept moving ahead.

Mortgage interest relief is given when the property is the only or main residence of the borrower (or his family or other dependent relative). This is patently not the case for someone living overseas for 46 weeks of the year; but by concession, when the absence is caused by the owner's employment it will be disregarded for up to four years. This concession is conditional on the owner having physically occupied the property for at least three months prior to going away, which effectively precludes an expatriate from claiming relief when he buys a house during a leave period. Even Miras will not help there.

The second alternative, keeping the house but leaving it empty for most of the time, also has an appeal. The house will be available for home leave, or when the going gets too rough abroad. But the drawbacks are many. Foremost among these are the ravages of nature - flood or storm damage is bad enough when you are on the spot to deal with it, but if it goes unre-



Expatriates' memories are made of this: a street scene in Jiddah and an old view of the Queen's Promenade at Kingston, Surrey



died for a while it can to 10 times worse. Other problems include the possibility of burglary, vandalism or squatters. Then there is the building society, which will raise objections if the vacant period is particularly lengthy; and even if they allow it they will probably insist on a higher rate of interest on the mortgage. The insurers will seek a much higher premium and will generally provide only restricted cover.

This route is only really suitable if the expatriate has a trusted and accommodating neighbour or near by relative who will keep a very close eye on the property and deal with any emergency. Becoming a landlord is still the best of the three options. At first sight, it may seem the choice most fraught with problems - finding the right tenants, getting a good agent, dealing with the taxman, and regaining possession on returning home. It would be misleading to deny

that these problems exist, but it would be equally wrong to suggest that they cannot be overcome, or at least, minimised.

Although some building societies will insist that a mortgage is reduced to the sitting tenant value, most will be prepared to leave the existing mortgage undisturbed (except possibly to increase the rate) if they are satisfied with the lease agreement.

Getting the lease right is the most important part of becoming a landlord, and it is not something to be tackled by the individual. Leases should always be drawn by solicitors as the nature and wording of the lease will be crucial if there is a dispute about repossession.

For expatriates the favoured types of letting are shorthold and Case 11 leases. Shorthold leases can be granted for fixed terms of between one and five years, at the end of which the tenant is obliged to leave. The so-called Case 11 leases are

granted in conjunction with a specific notice, to be acknowledged by the tenant, which declares that the landlord is an owner-occupier within the meaning of the 1977 Rent Act, and that he or she will require possession for personal occupation at the end of the tenancy, and is entitled to it, under Case 11 of the 15th schedule to that Act.

With this type of lease, there is no need to specify a repossession date, notice to quit can be given at any time so long as the notice given is at least as long as the period for which rent is collected, that is, if rent is paid monthly, one month's notice is required.

It is, however, all very well having the property lease but the tenant may still stay put until legally evicted. The prudent landlord will take account of this when granting the lease or serving notice early. The rent foregone will be less than hotel expenses for a family. In addition, legal costs insurance is a wise precaution.

Finding a good agent is the next big difficulty. Although there is an abundance of estate agents in this country, relatively few are renowned for their proficiency with rented property. The landlord can best be guided by personal recommendation, possibly from his solicitor if he knows no one else in a similar position.

A good agent is well worth the fee he charges (commonly about 10 to 15 per cent of gross rent) as his duties should include selection of tenants, collection of rent and deposits, payment of bills, regular inspection of the property, preparation of accounts, and payment of income tax.

The last item brings up the other main worry - tax. If the rent is paid by the tenant to the overseas landlord, the tenant has to deduct 30 per cent of the gross rent and pay this to the Inland Revenue. It is then up to the landlord to claim any relief for allowable expenses. Where rent is collected by an agent, he is responsible for paying the tax and should retain enough rent to meet the next tax bill.

David Young

## FAMILY MONEY MARKET

**Banks**  
Current account - no interest paid.  
Deposit accounts - Midland, Barclays, Lloyds, Natwest 6% per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. Monthly income account Natwest 9% per cent. Fixed term deposits 22,500-225,000 - 1 month 9.25 per cent, 3 and 6 months 9 per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.  
**Money funds**  
Seven-day deposits. Simco 7-day fund - 9.91 per cent. UDT Average Rate Deposits - 10% per cent. Simco dollar fund - 7.86 per cent. Western Trust one month Money-market fund - 9.81 per cent. Midland 10.2 per cent. Tynard 7-day fund 10 per cent. Save and Prosper high interest a/c 10.35 per cent. Interest paid without deduction of tax. Toller & Riley Money market Trust. Call Fund - min £10,000. 10.16 per cent. 7-day fund - 12.50

10.16 per cent. Further details from: Simco 01-236 0233. UDT 01-623 3020. Tynard 0272 732241. Western Trust 0752 261161. Midland 01-499 6634. Save and Prosper 0708 66966. Toller & Riley 238 0952.

**National Savings Bank**  
Ordinary accounts - interest 3 per cent or 6 per cent if £500 or maintained first £70 of interest tax-free. Investment Account 10% per cent interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £200,000.  
**National Savings Certificate 25th Issue**  
Return totally free of income and capital gains tax equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 7.51 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.  
**National Savings Income Bond**  
Min investment £5,000 reducing to £2,000 from 8 May - max.

**Local authority town hall bonds**  
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). 1 year Lambeth 9% per cent. 2-3 years Nottingham City 10% per cent. 4-5 years Knowsley 10% per cent. 6-10 years Worthing 11 per cent. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau (01-630 7401, after 3 pm). See also on Prestal no 24808.

**Building societies**  
Ordinary share accounts - 8.25 per cent. Term shares - 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 per cent and 1 per cent over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes - 1.25 per cent over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax. Not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

**Foreign currency deposits**  
Rates quoted by Rothschild's Old Court Int. Reserves 0481 26741. Seven days notice is required for withdrawal and no charge is made for switching currencies.

**Local authority yearling bonds**  
12-month fixed rate investments, interest 10% per cent basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

US dollar 8.25 per cent  
Yen 8.25 per cent  
D Mark 8.25 per cent  
French Franc 10.65 per cent  
Swiss Franc 10.65 per cent  
February RPI: 327.3 (The new RPI figure is not announced until the third week of the following month.)

# IT'S A SHREWD MAN WHO INVESTS IN A COUNTRY THAT'S BEEN HIT BY RECESSION

No nation on earth has an economy the size of America.

But while others continue to stumble under the effects of the global recession, America has already begun to recover.

Indeed, all the major economic indicators show this is so. Retail sales are up, housing starts are up and car sales are up, with Detroit recalling thousands of workers.

Inflation is coming under control and interest rates are falling. And we believe that output in 1983/84 could be much higher than many commentators have forecast, which would, of course, result in a lower Federal budget deficit.

The potential for improving corporate profits is now considerable and because of this share prices have been rising.

However, we believe that Wall Street remains undervalued on a medium to long-term assessment.

## WHY UNICORN AMERICA TRUST?

Barclays Unicorn America Trust is already set to take maximum advantage of that potential.

We currently favour the motor manufacturers and construction companies and also some of the specialist technology stocks. The former because they were badly hit by recession but have now begun to recover and the

latter because of the enormous potential of this sector.

If you are looking for capital growth, Unicorn America Trust could be the ideal investment for you.

Its sole aim is maximum capital growth and since launch on 31st May 1974, the value of units has increased by 144.4%, compared with a rise of 69.5% by the Dow Jones Industrial Average\*.

Of course, you should remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

## INVEST WITH CONFIDENCE.

Your investment in Unicorn America Trust will be handled by highly skilled managers with considerable experience in U.S. markets.

And you can also count on the experience and backing of one of the longest established unit trust groups around.

In fact, Barclays Unicorn has grown and prospered since 1977 to such an extent that we now handle over £600m of investors' money.

## PRICES AND YIELDS.

The offer price of units, which can change daily, was 61.1p on 20th April 1983 and the current estimated gross income yield was 1.18%. Income is paid on 1st July and 1st January.

For investments made prior to 14th May 1983, the first distribution will be made on 1st July 1983.

\*Adjusted for currency movements



BARCLAYS UNICORN AMERICA TRUST

## BARCLAYS UNICORN AMERICA TRUST

You can invest in Barclays Unicorn America Trust with a lump sum of £250 or more. An initial charge of 5%, which is included in the price of units, is made when units are issued. There is an annual charge of 1% of the Trust's value, plus VAT, which is deducted from the Trust's income.

To: Barclays Unicorn Limited, 232 Rotherhithe Road, London SE16 5JH.

NAME (Mr, Mrs or Miss) (BLOCK CAPITALS) ADDRESS PHONE

FOR NAME (in full)

Lump Sum Investment

I/We wish to invest (minimum £250) £ in units of Barclays Unicorn America Trust and enclose a cheque for this amount. (If I/we wish to purchase these units through your Barclays branch, please fill in your Barclays branch name later.)

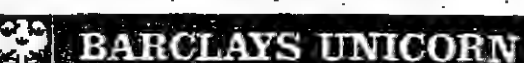
I/We understand that units will be bought for us on the offer price ruling on the day of receipt of this application.

(A contract will be entered into when the units are issued and the units will be sent to you immediately and certificates will be issued to you on receipt. In the case of joint applications all must sign. Repayment is paid to qualified beneficiaries; rates are available on request. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.)

SIGNED DATE

Regular Savings

Please send me details of regular investments with life assurance and tax relief.



MEMBER OF THE UNIT TRUST ASSOCIATION

Managers: Barclays Unicorn Limited, Registered Office: 15 Lombard Street, London EC3N 3AF. Registered in England No. 00701. (Incorporated in England) Barclay Bank PLC, Trustees: Royal Exchange Assurance

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17.54%  
GROSS\*

With the Homeowners Friendly Society, you really can reap the rewards of regular saving. Simply by investing in one of our 10 year High Return Savings Plans, your money will grow and grow completely free of tax.

TAX FREE  
There are five superlative Plans ranging from £10.30 monthly to £20.60 monthly. Each one yields up to a massive 12.28% net with no tax liability whatsoever.

There are also lump sum plans available. Each is backed by the security of Bradford & Bingley Building Society - so there's absolutely no risk involved. And each has the added advantage of built-in life assurance protection. If you are aged between 16 and 70, married, or single with dependent children and are willing to save regularly for 10 years, Homeowners High Return Savings Plans are definitely for you.

Write today and start getting more out of your money. Homeowners Friendly Society, FREEPOST, Springfield Avenue, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 5SR.

\*All current rates of interest and tax relief. Gross equivalent for standard rate tax payers. Yields for higher rate tax payers are even greater.

FREEPOST - NO STAMP NEEDED

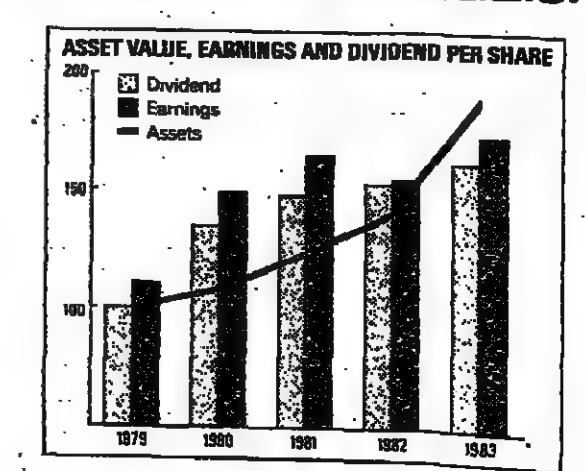
If I'd like to know more about Homeowners High Return Savings Plans I would like to receive a FREE INFORMATION KIT (Please tick here)

Please send me the facts.

MR/MRS/MISS (BLOCK CAPITALS) ADDRESS POSTCODE

HFS A SAVINGS PLAN FOR ALMOST EVERYONE  
Homeowners Friendly Society, FREEPOST, Springfield Avenue, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 5SR.

## The Fleming Mercantile Investment Trust PLC.



Year to 31st January 1983  
Dividend 2.75p Earnings 2.94p  
Assets (prior charges at market) 17.1p

Asset Distribution  
United Kingdom 44.2%  
United States of America 32.8%  
Other Markets 23.0%

Copies of the Report & Financial Statements may be obtained from The Fleming Mercantile Investment Trust PLC, P.O. Box 1, 123 Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4QR.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at The Chartered Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London EC2V 7HT on Tuesday 20th April at 12 noon.

مكتبة الأمل



## FAMILY MONEY

## Pensions

## How early leavers could take their money with them

In South Africa, "brown baggers" are people who bring their own wine bottles to an unlicensed restaurant. It is not the kind of thing that merchant bankers normally do. But in a discussion paper presented to a select gathering of pensions managers and advisers at the Policy Studies Institute this week, Mr Philip Chappell, distinguished, grey-haired, and a senior merchant banker, called for "brown bag pensions" - perfectly legal, very portable, choose what you want when you need it, and away from all those absurd licensing laws administered by petty sessions.

Mr Chappell is worried about the fact that the largest asset of many people - their pension rights - is concentrated in the hands of a few professional investment managers administering the largest source of long-term savings in the country. He pointed to three main problems:

● Employees who leave their company before retirement age suffer serious loss of pension expectations.

● Concentration of investment means a shortage of venture capital - and the danger of nationalisation in future.

● The members' lack of control of their own assets leads to an unhealthy lack of interest in investment policies.

He proposed a new, optional, system - giving employees the right to set up their own pensions "pot", with wide powers of investment, and with the aim of making capitalists of all scheme members.

And since it would be "money-purchase" (like current self-employed arrangements), the "pot" could follow the employee round from job to job. Employees who wanted to stay in their own final salary-based scheme would be welcome to do so.

The Halifax calls off its little extra help

A controversial plan by the Halifax Building Society to introduce premium interest rates on instant access, high value deposits came to nothing last month.

The Halifax has confirmed that it "ventilated" at a Building Society's Association Council meeting, the idea that it should pay an extra one quarter point above the BSA's current basic rate - 6.25 per cent tax paid - on deposits of £5,000 and over. It claims that other societies also gave notice that they might make similar moves, and that the suggestions were inspired by the highly competitive products being offered by Abbey National, one of the biggest building societies.

It seems, however, that neither the Halifax nor any of the other big societies is yet ready to stomach a free-for-all, with rates based on size of deposit rather than period of notice. After a sharp initial reaction, societies that have adopted this policy are being ignored. Cheltenham & Gloucester had to face a barrage of criticism when it launched its gold account, offering 1 per cent extra on instant access accounts of £1,000-plus back in 1981. But no one has been inspired to emulate.

Abbey National's schemes pose more of a threat. Cheque and Save offers instant access plus one-quarter point premium over the BSA-recommended rate to depositors of £5,000; but the product is so novel and the cost of money transmission so high that none of the other major societies show any enthusiasm for following suit.

But Abbey National's seven-day notice account, which pays a half-point premium on any account, has caused much heart searching. So far, however, the ranks of the building societies are holding - though the Halifax initiative (not to mention the shortage of mortgage money) suggests that they may not do so for much longer.

Hilaire Gomer

Why pay tax on your investments - when you don't have to?

Tax-exempt savings plans are completely exempt from income tax and capital gains tax. Consequently, they offer the most tax-efficient way, apart from a pension scheme, to invest in a TAX-FREE fund - giving you an advantage of up to 40% over ordinary taxed investments, such as building societies and stocks and shares.

You can make a regular investment, about £25 a month or just under £300 a year. Or, if you want to invest a lump sum of about £1,800 now, you can fund your regular premiums at a discount of more than 30%.

This is an exceptional investment opportunity, available to you only if you are married or if you have a dependent child - but married couples can both invest. For details, please complete the coupon and return it to us - no stamp is required.

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A member of the Reed Stenhouse Group.  
FREEPOST, London SW1W 0BR. (no stamp required).  
Tel: London 01-730 8231. Aberdeen: 0224 640460. Belfast: 246627.  
Bristol: 0272 294531. Edinburgh: 031-225 9528. Glasgow: 041-248 5070.  
Leeds: 0532 506116. Manchester: 061-831 7191.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_ Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I present Income \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Rate \_\_\_\_\_  
I am now available for investment £ \_\_\_\_\_ per month  
Amount available for regular saving £ \_\_\_\_\_ per month

JULIAN GIBBS ASSOCIATES



## Westminster Assurance

## Clampdown on 'tax efficiency' opens a Pandora's box

Westminster Assurance backed down last week when the Inland Revenue blocked the new self-employed pension plan which it had introduced last February.

And the implications of the move could extend beyond pensions to a clutch of other insurance-linked products marketed under the tempting banner "tax efficient".

It cannot be ignored by anyone buying or selling financial products which breach the spirit of the law even if, strictly speaking, they adhere to its letter.

Robinson Ellison

Interest free

The Westminster scheme, called the Cash Restorer, was brilliant, but it lasted just six weeks. If you qualified for a self-employed pension you paid a premium of, say, £1,000 and retrieved £700 immediately as an interest free loan. The basic rate taxpayer secured a feeble pension, but got the £700 it cost him, after tax relief, straight back. The higher rate taxpayer would actually improve his cash flow in the process.

All of this was wonderful stuff, and Westminster took £7m in the first month. It was said that the Revenue had approved the pension plan. So why did the Superannuation Funds Office, the department that vets pension schemes, block it?

The SFO only has to approve the annuity contract, and never saw that loanback arrangement before it gave permission. Faced with a rather inoffensive, guaranteed non-profit pension plan - the sort of thing no insurance company in its right mind would try and market - it said yes. Only when the full

fact remains that the

product was launched - including the Cash Restorer - did it realize what was up.

But in squashing the Westminster scheme it has raised the concept of "the overall contract", which recently saw the light of day in a celebrated Lords tax case.

And not just in pensions. For the concept of "overall contract" could end in tears for a number of other insurance-linked products whose promoters are adept at finding loopholes in the law. Other loanback schemes, under which the loans are granted on commercial terms, are thought to be safe. But take the capital and income bonds - a nice but, some say, questionable way for higher rate taxpayers to hold single premium bonds without incurring the eventual burden of "top slicing" or the investment income surcharge. With these bonds a financial figleaf in the form of a minuscule qualifying policy ensures that the benefits are tax free.

Artificial

Despite objections from the Life Offices Association, which is worried that the insurance industry will lose its valuable tax status, the Revenue has done nothing.

As Mr Mark Weinberg of Hambro Life puts it: "Capital and income bonds are somewhat artificial in tax terms. But if the Revenue lets them carry on everyone else will start offering them too. Then we will have to be last man in: I think it will be a replay of the second hand bonds - once all the established companies climb in the Revenue will ban them."

Notorious

The affair has ended happily for those who took the policy: they are getting their money back plus 20 per cent interest, an ex gratia payment by Westminster.

Margaret Drummond

Buy gold if you can hold

The engraving round the edge of the new £1 coin, Decus et Tutamen ("an ornament and safeguard"), is intended to deter counterfeiters, because it is difficult to reproduce. The words are a quotation from the Aeneid, and were first used on British coins in the reign of Charles II.

Notwithstanding its gilded appearance the new coin, which became legal tender on Thursday, has no gold in it. It is made of nickel brass (a mixture of copper, nickel and zinc).

Demand for the real thing, however, continues strong. The fall in the price of gold in March (when the average London daily fixing was \$420.20, as against \$492.34 in the preceding month), brought out the buyers of kruggerands. Sales for the month totalled 602,234 ounces, more than double the 256,359 ounces sold in the preceding month.

And the price? Gold experts are taking heart from the equanimity with which gold weathered the most recent fall in the oil price, and reckon that the price of the yellow metal is in for a period of "consolidation".

Moral: don't buy unless you are prepared to hold.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank 10 %  
Barclays 10 %  
BCCI 10 %  
Consolidated Crds 10 %  
C Hoare & Co 10 %  
Lloyds Bank 10 %  
Midland Bank 10 %  
Nat Westminster 10 %  
TSB 10 %  
Williams & Glyn's 10 %

\* 7 day deposits on terms of £10,000, £25,000, £50,000, £100,000, £250,000, £500,000 and over.

## School fees

## Watch the wording when you are trying to beat the taxman

Even for the smallest family, school fees make a large hole in the budget. And under most circumstances they have to be paid out of net income.

At the moment, school fees can be paid by a parent in a way which is tax deductible only when they are paid under a court order for maintenance, and thus become the income of the child - against which the child can set his or her own personal allowance.

In the past, it was necessary for the fees to be paid to the child rather than to the school. But this was unsatisfactory, and in 1980 the Inland Revenue issued a statement of practice explaining that school fees paid under a court order could be deductible when paid direct to the school, provided that the school was acting as agent for the child.

The taxmen have now issued

a further statement clarifying the position, and from this it appears that:

● If the court merely orders the parent to pay the child's school fees, relief will be refused on the grounds that the order is only a continuation of the parent's normal responsibility to provide his child with a proper education. So it is important to watch the precise formula under which the payments are made, because a small change can make a substantial difference to the tax consequences.

● The payments are tax deductible only if it is shown that the fees are the child's rather than the parent's liability, and that the school is aware of this.

In recent years, some companies have tried paying scholarships directly to the children of their employees, hoping in this way to create tax-free

scholarship income in the child's hands, and thus aid the employee without actually giving him a taxable benefit.

This was recently tested in the courts (in *Wicks v Firth*) and the company, in this case ICI, won.

But the jubilation was short-lived. In the Budget the Chancellor foreshadowed legislation to block these schemes, and if that happens, employees would be taxed on such awards unless they were made before the Budget date, or are made from a fund of which not more than 25 per cent is used for employee scholarships.

This will make the cost of giving such a benefit considerably more expensive, and only time will tell whether employers will consider it worthwhile. So far, ICI, for one, had not made up its mind.

Georgina Maxwell

NEW  
UNIQUE OFFER

# ARBUTHNOT

WORLD PENNY

## SHARE FUND

minimum investment £200

Arbuthnot Securities Limited, one of the leading UK unit trust companies, announces the formation of a unique unit trust, Arbuthnot World Penny Share Fund. The Fund will be managed by Arbuthnot's team of highly successful investment managers.

For a minimum of £200 you can invest in a worldwide spread of penny share companies selected for their exceptional growth potential. Investment in such companies is of course quite speculative, but rewards can be infinitely greater than heavily priced shares.

Penny shares describe companies whose shares are priced in pennies rather than pounds and are usually little known and unresearched. Consequently they provide excellent opportunities for entrepreneurs to launch them into profitability and these activities are thriving especially in America, Japan and the UK.

The aim of Arbuthnot World Penny Share Fund is to achieve maximum capital growth (estimated gross starting yield is 2% p.a.). Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

Until 6th May 1983, units in the new Arbuthnot World Penny Share Fund may be purchased at the fixed launch offer price of 10p. You can invest simply by returning the application form below with your remittance.

General Information  
Applications will be acknowledged and unit certificates will be issued within six weeks. Units can be purchased or sold back daily. Repayment is made within 14 days of receipt of your remittance certificate. The Trust offers investors accumulation units only. The net income is automatically reinvested and the price of units is adjusted to reflect this. Income accumulation statements will be sent to investors on 31st August each year commencing 1984. Daily prices appear in leading newspapers. Remittance is paid to intermediaries (note available on request).  
Offer price includes 5% service charge. The maximum permitted annual charge is 2% of the value of the Fund plus VAT but the managers will levy this at 1.8%. Three months notice of any increase will be given. Offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.  
Trustee: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc  
Manager: Arbuthnot Securities Limited (Reg in Edinburgh) 4668-1, 25 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. Members of the Unit Trust Association.

Arbuthnot Securities Limited, 37 Queen Street, London EC4R 1BY or phone 01-236 5261.  
Units with a value of £200 in Arbuthnot World Penny Share Fund at the fixed price of 10p per unit, and enclose a cheque payable to Arbuthnot Securities Ltd.  
I/we declare that I/we are over 18.  
Tick here for details of:  
☐ Monthly Savings Plan ☐ Arbuthnot's range of unit trusts:  
Surname(s) Mr/Mrs/Ms \_\_\_\_\_  
Full Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

ARBUTHNOT  
The Unit Trust People

## HOW TO GET MORE INTEREST WITHOUT PAYING FOR IT.

EXTRA INTEREST ACCOUNT

EXTRA 1%

### LOW NOTICE

The Bristol & West Extra Interest Account currently pays a full 1% net\* more than the Share Account Rate on investments of £1,000 or more - yet you need give only 1 calendar month's notice of withdrawal. And if you need to withdraw cash without notice, you lose only 1 month's interest at the current rate on the amount withdrawn.

Please send me full details and an application form for the Bristol & West Extra Interest Account.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_

Address your envelope (no stamp required) to Bristol & West Building Society Dept. 7, FREEPOST, Bristol BS99 7BR.

7.25% = 10.36%

NET P.A. GROSS  
\* Gross equivalent with tax paid at 30%.

## WITHOUT PAYING FOR IT.

Plenty of people are offering high interest these days. But most of them make you pay for it. If you want to get at your cash, either you have to wait a long time, or you have to forego extra interest.

Things are different at the Bristol & West. We offer a choice of two high interest accounts.

If you don't mind a short wait to be sure of high interest - just one calendar month - choose the Extra Interest Account, paying 1% net\* over the current Share Account Rate.

For immediate access to your cash, and no strings at all, choose the Plus Account - paying 3/4% net\* over the current Share Account Rate.

Interest rates may vary but both accounts will always pay more interest than a Share Account.

Invest now. Call in at any of our 156 branches from Penzance to Aberdeen. Or send off a coupon for an application form.

\* Paid yearly. Difference slightly less if Share Account interest compounded.

## BRISTOL PLUS ACCOUNT

3 3/4%

-PLUS-

### NO NOTICE

The Bristol & West Plus Account currently pays 3/4% net\* more than the Share Account Rate on an investment of £1,000 or more. You don't have to give notice before withdrawing cash. And there's no interest penalty either.

Please send me full details and an application form for the Bristol & West Plus Account.

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Address your envelope (no stamp required) to Bristol & West Building Society, Dept. 11, FREEPOST, Bristol BS99 7BR.

7.00% = 10.00%

NET P.A. GROSS  
\* Gross equivalent with tax paid at 30%.

**Bristol & West BUILDING SOCIETY**

**THE MONEY BUILDING SOCIETY**

MEMBER OF THE BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION. ASSETS OVER £1,300 MILLION. AUTHORISED FOR INVESTMENT BY TRUSTEES.







## GOLF: PUTTER THAT MADE A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

## Lyle owes lead to his wife

From John Heaness, Golf Correspondent, Madrid

Sandy Lyle, the pride of Scotland, stole into the lead on the second day of the Madrid Open tournament yesterday. He had a second round of 69, three under par, for the halfway total of 139 before the rains came and was one stroke ahead of Tom Sieckmann, of the United States (71 yesterday) and two ahead of Gordon Brand (72) and John Bland, of South Africa (70).

Before any worthwhile challenge could be mounted among the players who took off in the afternoon the course was subjected to torrential rain and after an hour the greens began to vanish. When the second round was inevitably called off with the star match marooned on the fourteenth tee, Severiano Ballesteros, infuriated by a shot dropped at both the twelfth and thirteenth, was one over for the day and par for the tournament.

Sam Torrance, suitably named for the conditions, was two under both for the day and the tournament. The second round will be resumed at 8 o'clock today, with 60 players still on the course; the third round will begin an hour after the last match is in.

Lyle attributed his success

partly to the use of a putter belonging to his wife, herself a professional golfer but temporarily out of circulation because she is pregnant. He played only his fourth competitive round with it yesterday, having bloodied it during the Masters tournament at Augusta.

It has served him well over the last two days. He used it only 29 times yesterday, encouraged by a birdie from seven yards at the first hole in fact the tenth on the course. Another from five yards brought him nicely back to the club house at the eighteenth, two under par for the day.

The course gave as good as it got in the second nine. The eleventh, his second (570 yards), which had been mastered by an imperious two-iron on Thursday, seduced a chip into a bunker and Lyle had to hole from five feet to save his par. He twice thereafter hooked a tee shot into the woods and failed both times to recover in spite of courageous strokes through apparently non-existent gaps in the trees.

Lyle finished brilliantly, with two birdies there. He was within a yard or so of driving the



Lyle: Pride of Scotland finding his touch

eighteenth (324 yards) and hit a wedge shot to five yards at the last and holed the putt.

Brand maintained his new-found form with a 72, to add to his 70 of the day before and stand in close proximity again to Sieckmann, with whom he shared second place in the Tunisian Open last week. Sieckmann was a stroke better than Brand on both days here.

Bland, an amiable South African, came into the reckoning with his seventy, founded on two improbable eagles. Using a three wood at the 13th (310 yards), downhill and with a helpful wind, he ran the ball through a kindly bunker and up to one foot of the hole. At the long 15th he pitched in from 45 yards. He played the remaining

holes in two over par. He has yet to win a tournament in Europe.

Second round (leaders)

Card	Yds	Par	Score	Yds	Par
1	195	3	10	422	4
2	370	5	11	218	3
3	403	6	12	425	5
4	411	6	13	309	4
5	430	7	14	271	3
6	436	7	15	168	2
7	385	6	16	192	4
8	438	7	17	165	3
9	438	7	18	165	3

Out 3,458 28 in 3,550 38

## Nicklaus back to best

Carlsbad, California. (Reuter) - Jack Nicklaus, having recovered from his back injury, had a seven-under-par 65 to take a two-stroke lead after the first round of the Tournament of Champions here. The event is for players who have won at least one PGA Tour during the past two months.

## Nelson leads the rest

Inamura (Reuter) - Rain washed out the second round of the Japanese International Open yesterday. Officials said that the tournament, the last leg of the Asian circuit, would be reduced from 72 to 54 holes. The American, Larry Nelson, led the first round with a five-under-par 67.

## Merger of clubs a step closer

The proposed merger between Oxford United and Reading football clubs to form Thames Valley Royals came a step closer last night. Robert Maxwell unveiled his plans for their new home at Didcot, a £10m stadium in a leisure complex of 150 acres with shops, restaurants, discos and other sporting facilities, and at the same time said he was confident the agreement would go through.

Although the scheme has been far from unanimously welcomed, with three of the Reading directors among the dissenters, the chance of its being stopped has been slim. Three other directors control 44 per

## FOOTBALL: PLANS FOR A NEW HOME UNVEILED

## Injury crisis threatens Aberdeen

Aberdeen's bold attempt to win an unprecedented three trophies this season is threatened by injuries. Yesterday, Alex Ferguson, manager, called the club's players to a meeting to discuss the crisis. Reaching the Scottish Cup and European Cup Winners' Cup finals during the past week, and immediately called today's clash with Celtic "our last chance of going for the premier division title."

Aberdeen start the match at Pittodrie five points behind Celtic and four behind Dundee United, but have two games in hand over both. However, the debris of the two cup campaigns has ruled out Kennedy and Bell and caused doubts about the fitness of Strachan, Black, Simpson and McGhee.

Aberdeen, conquerors of Celtic in the Scottish Cup semi-final last week, bring back Cooper at full back in place of Kennedy, a week after his nose was broken. Celtic travel north with a strong team, including the 2-2 victory on Wednesday, which cracked the title race wide open once again. The team captain, McGrath, returns after a three-match suspension for a foul on Sinclair, who suffered concussion during the midweek game.

Morton can virtually bid farewell to premier division football if they lose to Rangers at Ibrox Park. They have Duff back after injury. Rangers are likely to field the side which on Monday reached the Scottish Cup final. S. Miron, still seeking a place in Europe next season, has Stark missing from the clash with Motherwell. Any slip by the Paisley team will enable Hibernian or Dundee, who meet at Easter Road, to stake a UEFA Cup claim.

## Salisbury's £7,500 forward

Jon Thompson, a forward with Salisbury in the Southern League, will join Mansfield City for £7,500 at the end of the season. Paul Newman writes. Salisbury will receive a further £7,500 if Thompson plays 10 first team games.

Doug Hatcher's fine performance for Wokingham in the FA Cup first round against Cardiff City has earned him the chance to join the third division club. The Irishman League team drew 1-1 at home with Cardiff last November.

## RUGBY LEAGUE

## Hull aim for the treble

By Keith Macklin

The third of the three end-of-season trophies gets under way tomorrow with the first round of the premiership. With Hull, the champions, booked for Wembley final on May 7, the general expectation is that the Bulls and players will have mixed feelings about putting everything into the premiership, and risking injury before the big day at Wembley.

Arthur Bunting, the Hull coach, said: "The way the lads are playing and feeling the sky's the limit," he told me. "They want to win all out for the treble." Certainly Hull have the squad to go for both the remaining trophies, with Patne Solal, the French international, able to play in the premiership games, though not in the Challenge Cup final.

In today's first round Hull entertain Oldham, who are in eighth place. Oldham are strengthened by the return of several players, including Nick Morgan, their skills coach, but under normal

circumstances they should not topple Hull. However, Hull will remember that Oldham inflicted the only home league defeat of the season on them.

Hull Kingston Rovers could catch a tartar with the visit of Castleford, who finished seventh in the table with a victory over Wakefield. Wigan, after being narrowly edged out of the championship by looking to crown Alex Murphy's successful first year as coach with the premiership, and they should have no difficulty accounting for a Leeds team who have gone to pieces in the fourth te St Helens and Widnes fight out a local derby.

The final promotion place should be settled tomorrow. If Whitehaven, as expected, win at Batley, the fourth place will go to them. If they lose Bramley can sneak in by winning their two remaining games against York and Cardiff City.

Nottingham Forest are to stage a rugby league game on May 22 between Hull Kingston Rovers and Wigan.

## SNOOKER

## Miles is left far behind

Tony Knowles, of Bolton, won four frames in succession to beat Graham Miles, of Birmingham, 10-3 and reach the second round of the world professional championships, sponsored by Embassy, at Sheffield yesterday.

Knowles's victory came because Miles, who had to qualify for the final stages, played a series of blunders. Miles trailed 3-6 overnight and was poised to win the first frame, needing just the black. Instead he put the cue ball into the pocket and lost the frame because of that foul.

Knowles then compiled a 41 break to go 3-3 up and then recovered magnificently from 16-54 in the 12th frame with a 53 clearance. He won the match in the next frame with a 71 break.

Knowles, now meets the six times former champion, Ray Reardon, last year's runner-up.

Alex Higgins, the world champion, claimed that he and Willie Thorne were "the best of pals again" after finishing 9-7 in front after the second session in their best of 25 frames, second round match.

Thorne, of Leicester, said: "Alex called me a cheat." Higgins denied this but confirmed he had told Thorne "I don't like people who would stab their own granny for two bob."

Thorne fought back to 7-7, after being called for a deliberate miss when snookered behind the brown in the 14th frame. But Mr Higgins won two frames.

On the adjoining table, David Taylor, of Manchester, refused to share the same side-table as the Canadian, Bill Werbenink, at the start of their second round match.

RESULTS: First Round. 1. Knowles (Bolton) 10-3 Miles (Birmingham). 2. Reardon (Leeds) 10-3 Higgins (Leicester). 3. Higgins (Leicester) 10-3 Thorne (Leicester). 4. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 5. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 6. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 7. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 8. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 9. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 10. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 11. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 12. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 13. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 14. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 15. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 16. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 17. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 18. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 19. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 20. Taylor (Manchester) 10-7 Werbenink (Canada). 21. 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## Saturday

Television and radio programmes  
Edited by Peter Daville

## Sunday

## BBC 1

6.25 Open University (until 6.55)  
Madonna of San Biagio 6.55  
History of Maths: 7.15 News  
and Interference: 7.40  
Propaganda of Enzymes: 8.05  
Punjab to Britain: 8.30  
Admission to OU Explained.

8.55 Edgar Kennedy: Noisy  
Neighbours: 9.15 Get Set  
With Michael Wood at Lincoln  
Cathedral: tennis training; and  
a Flock of Seagulls.

11.00 Film: *Travelling* (1939)  
George Formby versus a  
gang of counterfeiters. With Google  
Withers.

7.30 Grandstand. The line-up is:  
12.30 Football Focus: 1.05  
World Snooker: Second-round  
coverage of the Embassy  
Championship, from Sheffield;  
1.25 Racing from Leicester;  
1.40 Snooker: 1.55 Racing  
from Leicester: 2.10 Squash:  
Action with Johnnie Johnson, the  
world and British Open  
champion; 2.25 Racing from  
Leicester (Leicestershire  
Stakes).

2.40 Tennis/Swimming/Snooker:  
Semi-finals of the State  
Express Tennis Classic from  
Bournemouth. And Great  
Britain v the Netherlands in the  
Yorkshire Bank Swimming  
International, from Blackpool.  
And more snooker from  
Sheffield: 3.45 Half time  
scores: 3.55 Snooker and  
Tennis: Back to Sheffield and  
Bournemouth: 4.35 Final  
Scores.

5.10 Tom and Jerry: two cartoons;  
5.25 News at 5.35.  
Sports roundup: 5.40  
The Dukes of Hazzard: Bo  
and Luke catch two crooks  
who have stolen bank credit  
cards.

6.25 Film: *The Bears are on the  
March* (1987) Made-for-TV  
thriller about wild animals on  
the loose after a lorry crashes  
into a wild life preserve in the  
United States. With Carol  
Lynley and Dale Robertson.  
Director: Peter Hunt.

8.00 Eurovision Song Contest  
1983: The annual jamboree  
which is the despair of anyone  
who likes tunes that linger in  
the memory more than five  
minutes after hearing them.  
The commentary (inevitably) is  
from Terry Wogan. Britain's  
entry, I'm New Girl Up,  
sung by Sweet Dreams,  
sounds more appropriate to  
Norway, whose entries never  
seem to score any points.  
Broadcast live from the Rud-  
Sednary-Halle, Munich.

10.10 News: And sports round-  
up.

10.25 Blood Money: Final episode  
of this repeated thriller series  
about terrorists who kidnap  
the young son of a United  
Nations diplomat. With  
Bernard Hepton, Michael  
Dunne (1).

11.25 Steel Cowboy (1978) Made-  
for-television drama about a  
tough lorry driver (James  
Brown) and his friend (Rip  
Tom) who, through economic  
necessity, transport some  
stolen cattle. Also starring  
Jennifer Warren. Directed by  
Harvey Laidman.

1.00 Weather prospects for  
Sunday.

## tv-am

6.00 Daybreak, followed at 7.00 by  
Good Morning Britain and the  
children's programme, *Data*  
Run at 8.40. Items include  
news at 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00  
and 8.30. Sport at 5.30  
(approx) and 7.15 (approx).  
Morning papers, and the day's  
guest (sometime after 7.00),  
followed by leisure magazine  
and Bill Oddie's Wild  
Westend; Michael Parkinson's  
interview at 8.07; Aerobatics,  
with Jackie Genova, at 8.32.  
Ends at 9.15.

## ITV/LONDON

3.30 *Sesame Street* with the  
Muppets: 12.30 *The Saturday*  
Show: Fun for the younger  
viewer. With Isla St Clair.

12.15 *Collyer*: The line-up is:  
12.30 *Karting* (TV Times  
Superstar Challenge, from  
Donington Park); 12.45 On the  
Ball: 1.15 News from ITN.

1.20 Ice Hockey: the Stanley Cup,  
from the United States; 1.40  
The TV Four. We see, first,  
the 1.45 from Sandown: 1.55  
Cycling: (the world's longest-  
established cycling classic, the  
Liège-Bastogne-Liège); 2.05  
Racing at Sandown. We see  
the 2.15 Grandstand Classic  
Trial, a proven pointer to the  
Derby; 2.25 Speedway: back  
to the England v US struggle at  
Wimbledon Stadium; 2.35  
Racing from Sandown: We see  
the 2.55 Whitbread Gold  
Cup. 3.10 Speedway: back to  
the England v US struggle at  
Wimbledon Stadium; 3.25  
Racing from Sandown: We see  
the 3.35 Westbury Stakes; 3.45  
Half-time scores: 4.00  
Wrestling: 4.45 Results.

5.05 News from ITN.  
5.15 The Smurfs: The Magic Egg:  
5.30 Metal Mickey: The robot  
lends a hand with the  
homework. With Irene Hall  
(1).

6.00 The Fall Guy: A white-collar  
criminal (Mary-Margaret  
Humes) attempts to escape  
from a train when being  
escorted back from Philadel-  
phia by Col (Lee Majors).

7.00 Russ Abbott's Madhouse:  
Crazy comedy with music, with  
the usual gang including Susie  
Blake, Les Dennis and Sherrie  
Hewson.

7.35 3-2-1: Prize-winning comedy  
and music show, including  
some Shakespeare spoofing.  
starring Charlie Drake and Bill  
Maynard. The MC is Ted  
Rogers.

8.35 T J Hooker: A blind girl is  
persuaded to become a target  
for murder.

9.30 Tales of the Unexpected: A  
Sedgwick, Hayley Mills is the  
host of a series of short stories  
which might lose her aunt's  
legacy. With Lally Bowers.

10.00 News from ITN and sports  
round-up.

10.15 The Big Match: Football  
highlights from today's games.  
11.15 London news. Followed by:  
Dance, Cliff Lazzarini v Tony  
Brown in the Joshua Telly  
Dartsathlon.

11.45 The Leeds Folk Festival: with  
the Irish folk band Clannad.

12.15 Close: with Michael Hordern.



Bernie Cornfeld addressing his IOS colleagues in 1982: Swindell

## BBC 2

6.25 Open University.

3.10 Film: *Father Goose* (1964).  
Enjoyable wartime comedy,  
with Cary Grant as the South  
Pacific beachcomber who,  
pressed into service as a  
military observer, has also to  
look after a French  
schoolteacher (Leslie Caron)  
and her seven girl pupils.

5.05 Grand Slam: The Great Britain  
v the United States bridge  
tournament continues, with  
Britain still slightly ahead.

5.30 World Snooker: More live  
coverage of the Embassy  
World Professional  
Championship in Sheffield.  
Further coverage tonight at  
11.10.

6.10 States of Mind: Jonathan  
Miller, continuing to probe our  
grey matter, talks to Rom  
Harré, Fellow of Lincoln  
College, Oxford, who does not  
subscribe to the "Naked Eye"  
theory of human behaviour.

7.00 News. And sports round-up.  
7.15 Alfred Brendel Masterclass:  
Filmed at the Jerusalem Music  
Centre. The piano virtuoso  
takes a young musician  
through the Beethoven Sonata  
in E Major, Op 109, and also  
plays the Andante from the  
Sonata in A, D 964, by  
Schubert.

8.00 Rugby Special: Collegians v  
City of Derry in the final of the  
AIB Ulster Challenge Cup.  
9.00 Roger Doesn't Live Here Any  
More: The hard-up Roger  
(Jonathan Pryce) comes up  
before a judge (John Hensley)  
to settle an ex-wife's claims  
for divorce action fees and  
the children's  
maintenance arrears (1). With  
Kate Fahy as the "other  
woman" (1).

9.30 Film International: Pastoral  
(1975) Gertie is a young girl  
Georgian/Mingrelian film, with  
English sub-titles, about a  
group of young musicians who  
visit a Georgian village one  
summer. It is the work of the  
Georgian director Gur  
Iosadze, and stars Nestor  
Pipa, Rezo Tskitadze and  
Lia Tolikadze-Digveli.  
Photographed, superbly, in  
black and white.

11.05 News headlines.

11.10 World Snooker: Back to  
Sheffield for more play in the  
Embassy Championship  
second round. Ends at 12.45.

## CHANNEL 4

2.20 Go Fishing, with Jack  
Clemens: Fishing session in  
the River Tay at Dunkeld -  
after a tough fight.

2.50 Film: *Miracle on 34th Street*  
(1947) Heart-warming, wholly  
successful whimsical tale of a  
New York department store  
Santa Claus (Edmund Gwenn)  
who really believes he is  
Father Christmas. With  
Maureen O'Hara, John Payne,  
Ronald Reagan and others.

4.35 Passover: World association  
game, with Suzanne Danielle  
and Martin Jarvis as guest  
players.

5.05 Brookside: Two repeated  
episodes (1).

6.00 Square Pegs: American high  
school comedy series. Shy  
Patty (Sarah Jessica Parker)  
gets the glad-eye from her  
school music co-star.

6.30 News. Followed by: 7 Days.  
7.00 A Week in Politics: Shirley  
Williams is interviewed.

7.45 Swindell: The Rise and Rise  
of Bernie Cornfeld. How Robert  
Vesco lost several hundred  
million dollars from Cornfeld's  
investments Overseas Services  
in the Seventies. Includes  
interviews with some of  
Vesco's associates. First film  
in a series of three. Written by  
Peter Gatty.

8.45 World of Animation: Cartoon  
episodes (1).

9.15 Males: A Woman Who  
Brazilian-made drama serial.  
Mala (Regina Duarte) is  
involved in an industrial  
dispute.

10.00 Bouquet of Barbed Wire:  
Episodes 2 (of 7). Peter Manson  
and his wife's life as a  
successful and attractive secretary  
(Deborah Grant) and (Pru) has a  
violent row with her husband  
(James Aubrey) (1).

11.00 The Late Clive James: Mr  
James's guests are David  
Grove, Lizzy Borden and Maria  
Aitken.

11.50 Naked City: American-made  
crime series, filmed in New  
York and spawned by Jules  
Dassin's fine movie. Co-  
starred Suzanne Pleshette  
(who was then still in her  
teens) as the daughter of a  
former lawyer (Eric Portman)  
who is involved in a car crash  
in which two men died - one  
was the former of a jury  
sitting in a murder trial, the  
other is identified as a  
gunman. Ends at 12.45am.

11.55 News headlines.

12.00 World Snooker: Back to  
Sheffield for more play in the  
Embassy Championship  
second round. Ends at 12.45.

12.05 News headlines.

12.10 World Snooker: Back to  
Sheffield for more play in the  
Embassy Championship  
second round. Ends at 12.45.

12.15 News headlines.

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Embassy Championship  
second round. Ends at 12.45.

12.25 News headlines.

12.30 World Snooker: Back to  
Sheffield for more play in the  
Embassy Championship  
second round. Ends at 12.45.

12.35 News headlines.

12.40 World Snooker: Back to  
Sheffield for more play in the  
Embassy Championship  
second round. Ends at 12.45.

## BBC 1

6.50 Open University (until 6.55).  
Crucial and Mental Processes:  
7.15 Computing: 7.40 Reading  
Development; 8.05 Cosmic  
Brought to Light; 8.30 Nature  
of Chemistry.

9.00 Pigeon Street (1): 9.15 Knock  
Knock: The Muslim story of  
The Two Sides, told by Tony  
Malden: 9.20 This is the Day:  
An act of worship.

10.00 Asian Magazine: with the  
Pakistan film-maker Mubtaz  
Gazdar. And more questions  
about the Nationality Act:  
10.30 Maths Help: 10.40 Let's  
Go for the money:  
handicapped (1): 10.55 Multi-  
Cultural Education (1): 11.20  
Tele-Montage: Switzerland (1):  
11.45 Weekend Weekend:  
with the fabric designer Susan  
Collins.

12.10 The Skill of Life-Reading:  
12.35 Never too Late: the  
mature student (1): 1.00  
Fleming: 1.25 Blizzards:  
Wonderful Wooden Toys:  
Richard Blizard completes  
his Roy-Royce Silver Ghost:  
1.50 News.

1.55 Film: *Son of Paleface* (1952)  
Cowboy spoof, with Bob Hope  
as the city dude who goes  
west. With Jean Rogers, Roy  
Rogers (and Trigger); 3.25  
Alas Smith and Jones: The  
wrong way to rob a bank (1).

4.15 Match of the Day: Highlights  
from two of yesterday's big  
games.

5.15 Face the Music: Joseph  
Cooper's panel is Robin Ray,  
Dorothy Tutin, and David  
Attenborough. The guest  
quizzes singer Isobel Buchanan:  
5.50 News.

6.00 Antiques Roadshow: From  
Leicester, includes a collection  
of naughty postcards.

6.40 Songs of Praise: 21st  
Anniversary. This spirit-lifting  
programme comes of age. It  
comes tonight from Wesley's  
Chapel, City Road, London.

7.15 Film: *Leopard in the Snow*  
(1977) Love story, with Susan  
Panthalone as the girl who  
brings new hope to a former  
racing driver (John Gielgud),  
crippled in a crash.

8.45 Westminster: Third semi-final.  
Questions on British political  
history from 1945: history of  
Italy (1915-1929):  
Tutankhamun; and Alexander  
the Great.

9.15 News: with Jan Leeming.  
9.30 That's Life: with Esther  
Rantzen and Co. Includes the  
That's Life Newsdesk, manned  
by Doc Cox and Joanne  
Munro.

10.15 *Whispering Will*: the BL  
"whispering will" dispute at  
Covfey, Workers and  
management are interviewed.

10.50 Orchestra: Second film in Jane  
Glover's series. Tonight, music  
of the baroque era. And  
Haydn's key role in the  
development of the symphony.  
Includes a visit to the Haydn  
Museum in Oxford. With  
the English Chamber  
Orchestra.

11.20 The Great Nuclear Arms  
Debate: Transatlantic tie-up  
involving Michael Heseltine,  
Henry Kissinger, German  
Opposition leader Egon Bahr,  
and former US negotiator for  
the SALT 2 treaty. Plus  
Wanka. Ends at 00.55am.

11.25 News headlines.

11.30 World Snooker: Back to  
Sheffield for more play in the  
Embassy Championship  
second round. Ends at 12.45.

11.35 News headlines.

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11.55 News headlines.

12.00 World Snooker: Back to  
Sheffield for more play in the  
Embassy Championship  
second round. Ends at 12.45.

12.05 News headlines.

12.10 World Snooker: Back to  
Sheffield for more play in the  
Embassy Championship  
second round. Ends at 12.45.

## tv-am

7.00 Rub-a-Dub-Tub: for the eight-  
year-olds and under, followed  
by Good Morning Britain, with  
Michael Parkinson, at 8.00.  
Items include news at 8.00,  
8.30 and 9.15; Sunday Papers  
reviews at 8.15 (approx) and  
9.00 (approx); "Political gossip"  
at 8.35; Books spot, at 8.45;  
discussion of the week, at 8.45  
and 9.00, and trailer for  
tomorrow's Good Morning  
Britain at 9.12. Closedown at  
9.15.

## ITV/LONDON

9.30 Me and My Car: More faults  
that come to light in MOT  
tests: 10.00 Morning Workshop:  
Hindu service from the  
Newcastle Gurdwara Gurm  
Tyan; 11.00 Getting On: fashion  
and the elderly; 11.30 God's Story:  
Paul, the Traveller (1): 11.45  
Cartoon Time.

12.00 Weekend World: with Brian  
Walden. David Steel tells  
about the Liberal/SDP Alliance  
and the prospects for a June  
election.

1.00 University Challenge:  
undergraduates in general  
knowledge quiz: 1.30 Pellico 5.  
This Sporting Summer:  
Portrait of a young skater,  
Louise LeGros, from  
Southampton, with an eye on  
the 1988 Olympics.

2.15 London news. Followed by:  
2.17 Film: *Double Bank* (1981).  
Surrey Britain comedy about  
newlyweds (Ian Carmichael,  
Janet Morgan) living in an old  
houseboat.

4.00 The Fugitive: Murder hunt  
police cordon off an area  
where Kinsley (David Jackson)  
is working as a janitor.

5.00 The Prince and Princess of  
Wales in New Zealand: ITN  
highlights.

5.30 The Boy Who Won the Poets:  
the serial continues.

6.00 Credo: Jaws in Britain are  
worried about the sharp drop  
in the attendance at  
synagogues. Some of them  
are interviewed: 6.30 News.

6.45 Sing to the Lord: religious  
music from Wales.

7.15 Rising Damp: Cupid is at work  
in Rigby's lodging house (1).

7.45 Cutty: Cutty and Jake  
Bernard Cribbins, Jack  
Donaghy, "Dad" way about  
an attractive widow (Sarah  
Lawson).

8.15 Film: *Too Many Chefs* (1978)  
Comedy about the murder of a  
number of famous  
international chefs in  
circumstances related to their  
own special diets. With  
George Segal, Robert Morley.

10.15 News from ITN.

10.30 The South Bank Show: Melvyn  
Bragg interviews the writer  
William Trevor whose new  
novel *Footprints* is  
published this week. We also  
see extracts from some of his  
film plays.

11.30 London News Headlines.  
Followed by: *Men of Science*.  
Professor Ian Fells talks to  
Professor John Ashworth,  
Vice-Chancellor of Bedford  
University, and formerly with  
the Central Policy Review  
Staff.

12.00 Close. With Michael Hordern.



Jane Glover: she is both presenter and conductor in Orchestra

## BBC 2

6.25 Open University (ends at  
1.55).

1.55 Sunday Grandstand. Snooker:  
swimming; ice hockey;  
tennis; and show jumping.  
The snooker at 2.00 and live the  
other sports, again at regular  
intervals throughout the  
afternoon) is the Embassy  
Championship from Sheffield:  
the second-round matches:  
The swimming (at 2.45) is the  
Yorkshire Bank International  
between Great Britain and the  
Netherlands, from Blackpool;  
The ice hockey (at 3.45) is the  
World Championship, from  
Dortmund. Finland v Sweden  
Tennis (at 3.50) is the State  
Express Classic: The  
showjumping (at 5.00) is the  
Volvo World Cup Final, from  
Vienna.

5.55 News Review: Jan Leeming.  
6.30 The Programme: Rebuilding  
Belair. A film about the re-  
emergence of Middle East  
business in the city that has  
known so much death and  
destruction. Filmed in  
interview with Sir Geoffrey Howe.

7.15 The World About Us: Life on a  
Silk Road. The world of the  
spider. How it has evolved a  
strategy to obtain a meal and  
find a mate. How Black Widow  
got its name. And the answer  
to the question: is it true that  
the female spider always eats  
her mate?; 8.05 News.

8.10 World Snooker: Further live  
coverage from the Embassy  
Championship (more at 11.10).

8.45 International Pro-Celebrity  
Golf: Sean Connery and Albert  
Finney take on Lee Trevino  
and Seve Ballesteros.

9.35 Glasgow: The Broo. The Broo  
is what the Glaswegians call  
the Dole. And in this, the last  
of five portraits of this fine  
Scottish city, we learn something  
of the plight of its  
vagrants. We visit a hostel  
where men live in conditions  
not dissimilar to the  
workhouses of Dickens's day.

10.15 To Serve Them All My Days:  
Episode 3 of this adaptation  
of Anthony Powell's  
Clerical's fine school story.  
Tonight: differing views on  
how war memorial money  
should be spent. With John  
Dunne, Frank Middlemass  
and Patricia Lawrence.

11.10 World Snooker: Highlights  
from today's play in the  
Embassy Championship. Ends  
at 12.05 am.

11.15 News headlines.

11.20 World Snooker: Back to  
Sheffield for more play in the  
Embassy Championship  
second round. Ends at 12.45.

11.25 News headlines.

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Sheffield for more play in the  
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11.55 News headlines.

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Sheffield for more play in the  
Embassy Championship  
second round. Ends at 12.45.

12.05 News headlines.

12.10 World Snooker: Back to  
Sheffield for more play in the  
Embassy Championship  
second round. Ends at 12.45.

12.15 News headlines.

## CHANNEL 4

1.00 Root and Branch: Llew  
Gardner interviews Lord  
Scarlett, former president of  
the engineering union.

1.30 The Outsiders: John Pilger  
interviews Helen Suzman,  
daring anti-apartheid  
campaigner South Africa.

2.00 Matinee from the Met: Don  
Carlos. The New York  
production of Verdi's five-act  
opera has a scintillating cast  
(Domingo, Freni, Bumbry,  
Nicolai Ghiaurov) and is  
conducted by James  
Conlon. Sung in Italian, with English  
sub-titles. The orchestra and  
chorus are those of the "Met".

6.00 Look Forward: Channel 4  
trailers.

6.15 Badminton: The Famous  
Grouse World Dances  
Challenges from Gillingham.  
The final take place next  
week. Playing for Britain:  
Mark Dew and Mike Tredgett,  
and Nora Perry and Jane  
Webster and Gillian Clark.

7.15 Music in Times: The second  
film in Derek Bailey's series  
about the development of  
western music (James Galway  
is the front man) traces its  
evolution in religious  
observance. We hear the  
music of Leonin, Perotin,  
Guillaume de Machaut, Landini  
and Dufay and much else  
including Gregorian chant from  
the monks of Einsiedeln in  
Switzerland.

8.15 Tell the Truth: Four celebrities  
(Beverly Anderson, Jeremy  
Beadle, Peter Purves and  
Claire Rayner) have to find out  
who's who. The host is  
Graham Gavan.

8.45 Father's Day: Comedy series  
with John Alderton. Tonight,  
he turns his hand to Df. With  
Nigel Stock as the next-door  
neighbour.

9.15 Brideshead Revisited:  
Episode 2. Sebastian takes  
Charles to Venice to meet his  
father (Oliver) and his father's  
mistress (Stephanie Audran)  
from whom Charles receives a  
warning about Sebastian (1).

10.15 Wise Man and the Wheel: A  
re-assessment of the influence  
of Gandhi on Indian politics.  
A political documentary but a  
study of the impact on  
contemporary Indians of  
Gandhi's insistence on placing  
cotton spinning at the heart of  
his philosophy. Written and  
presented by James Bellini.  
Ends at 11.45.

11.00 News headlines.



# Nazi rise and fall: Hitler at his peak and Hess the lonely survivor



1933—Germans mobbing their Führer at Nuremberg the year he became Chancellor; 1981—Rudolf Hess walking alone in the gardens of Spandau prison, Berlin.

Continued from page 1

Local units of the Wehrmacht inspected the wreckage, but in the turmoil of the time the contents not so far unidentified officer found the steel boxes with the diaries and took them away, concealing them for many years in East Germany.

Stern has not said exactly how the diaries were brought across to the West: if their existence had been known by the East German authorities they would certainly have been confiscated, and anyone known to be engaged in smuggling them out might well be shot.

The eventual owner contacted Stern three years ago after most of the documents had already been deposited in a Swiss bank.

The magazine proposes to publish virtually the entire contents of the diaries, grouping various entries on different occasions under themes, such as "Hitler and the Jews". "Hitler

and his Women," and "Stalingrad."

One intriguing sidelight disclosed by the diaries is that Hitler thought Neville Chamberlain was a skilled hard negotiator. In entries dealing with his meetings with the British Prime Minister, whom history has judged harshly for not standing up to the German dictator, Hitler expresses admiration for the toughness and tenacity of his opposite number. Yet when Britain declared war after Germany's invasion of Poland, Hitler was surprised and devastated.

★ ★

Among the many drawings and sketches in the archive are several pictures of Eva Braun, Hitler's mistress and eventual wife for a few hours before their joint suicide. Some of the sketches show her naked. Hitler

also writes about Unity Mitford, the daughter of Lord Redesdale, who became infatuated with Hitler, met him frequently and tried to commit suicide shortly after the outbreak of the war.

Stern has conducted a lengthy correspondence about the diaries with the West German Government, to whom it will hand them over to be kept in the Federal Archives. The question of copyright is problematic: as the legal inheritor of the Third Reich, the Bonn Government nowadays has primary responsibility for all archival materials of historic significance.

The magazine said yesterday that it had asked internationally renowned historians and handwriting experts to examine the diaries and verify their authenticity.

It had conducted chemical analyses of the paper and the ink and had carried out lengthy investigations in East and West

Germany, Switzerland, Spain and South America. The existence of the diaries had been kept a secret from all but a handful of the magazine's senior staff.

Lord Dacre said a vital clue in tracing down and confirming the documents' authenticity was that Hitler spoke about them to General Hans Baur, his personal pilot, who is still alive.

★ ★

Herr Baur was taken prisoner by the Russians along with other fugitives from the bunker and spent nine years in Soviet camps. He published his memoirs in 1956, in which he casually mentioned Hitler's distress at hearing of the crash of the aircraft carrying the diaries.

A vital question is how much Hitler tells the truth in his diaries. He was consciously

writing for posterity, compiling a document for his admirers to draw on, and has therefore presented himself in a favourable light.

★ ★

Clear examples of his disingenuousness emerge in his writing about the Jews. He never hints that he had any direct knowledge of or hand in organizing the Holocaust. But in his entry dealing with Kristallnacht, the night in 1938 when synagogues were systematically burnt, Jewish shops and establishments vandalized and Jews subject to brutal mob terror, Hitler deprecates such destruction, complaining about the breaking of so much valuable glass.

On the day of the Wannsee Conference in Berlin when the extermination of the Jews was

decided, Hitler has a typical hate-filled passage in which he rages at the Jews for expecting to be fed and clothed by the Reich while at the same time being its enemies.

He does not actually state that the Jews were to be liquidated. But he complains that if they could not be resettled in the East and since no other country would accept them, they should be sent to sea and the boats sunk.

★ ★

Lord Dacre says that the diaries must be treated with caution. It would be a mistake for historians to see an overwhelming revelation, for most of the content was overt propaganda, and has to be read as such.

"To treat Hitler's evidence as overriding other evidence, ex-

cept in isolated areas, is absurd. It is to introduce the *Führerprinzip* into history — in other words, to play his game."

He says the entries dealing with Hess have to be examined with special care. Hess, now aged 89, is the last surviving war criminal in custody in Spandau Jail in Berlin. He has never said that his journey was authorized by Hitler. According to the evidence of the diaries this silence was part of a contingency plan in which he would feign insanity and remain silent should his mission abort.

★ ★

Hitler kept a separate, special volume on the Hess affair. But Lord Dacre says there are still many mysteries, and he is sceptical that Hitler really planned such a "bare-brained adventure".

The diaries will inevitably provoke a storm of reaction, especially in West Germany where recent months have seen an almost obsessive interest in, and shame for, the events and brutalities of the Third Reich.

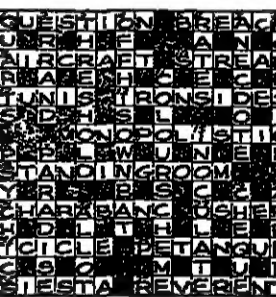
★ ★

The Germans have never before so searched their souls over their country's Nazi past as they did in January when remembering the 50th anniversary of Hitler's seizure of power.

Scepticism and disbelief are likely to be the two main reactions to the diaries' discovery. But many Germans will probably also ask why it is necessary to publish the documents at all, and will be seriously worried that Stern may unwittingly contribute to what many people see as a morbid fascination with the former Führer.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Solution of Puzzle No 16,105



Solution of Puzzle No 16,110



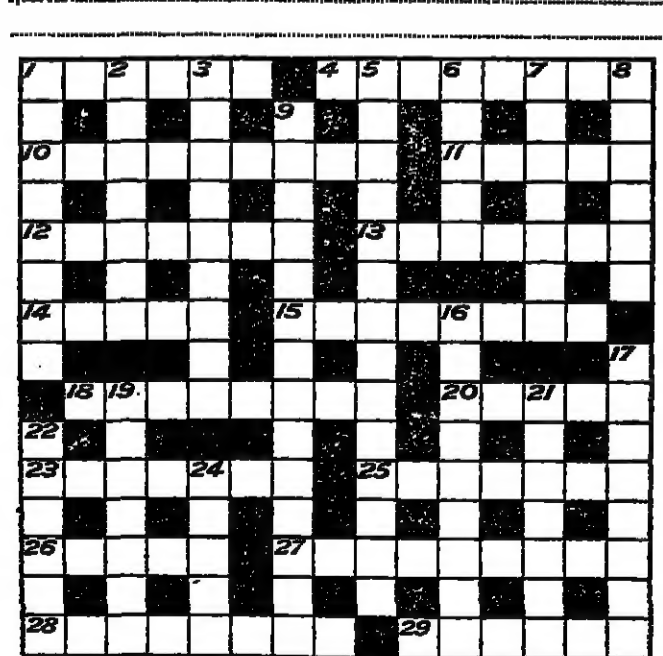
### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,111

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Colver Street, London WC9 9ET. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday.

The winner of last Saturday's competition is Mr. David White, Gypsy Cottage, Princes Hill, Redlynch, Nr. Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_



ACROSS

- One cornered in game in Cardiff for instance (6).
- Part of the old shows prayer as rejected (8).
- Safe to play possum in an old overcoat (9).
- Many leap out from this tree (5).
- Pray in the old-fashioned way (7).
- Adam was one to save (7).
- Understand it is a number (5).
- Hence put on coat of many colours (5-3).
- Such as the possession of Gadarene swine (8).
- In the desert it may appear to disappear (5).
- Implication that Dr Jekyll's at home in this retreat? (4-3).
- Repeatedly state eastern attire is out (7).
- Severely criticize the joint (5).
- Investment concern — one to have confidence in (4-3).
- Producing good manners (8).
- One learned in legal proceedings (6).

DOWN

- A pop code possibly for group in the swim (8).
- Background for exit of Apollo (7).
- Movement to set a deity over the Jewish quarter (9).
- Sneer or Dangle comfortably sent? (8-6).
- Paper Bradshaw supplied (5).
- So top academician has no voice (7).
- Girl with inside information for the business programme (6).
- Newton went on after this part of driving test (5-4).
- Vehicle for an unattractive marriage (3-6).
- Said to deter going out with Nicholas Nye? (8).
- Sometimes a preliminary to taking a mate (3-4).
- Monument is about right for size (7).
- Cupid, as archer, ubiquitously apparent here (6).
- Under a month's notice for the group (5).

### Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Federation Equestre Internationale, attends the Volvo 1983 World Showjumping Cup Finals in Vienna; departs Heathrow 10.15.  
Prince Michael of Kent attends Standard Telephone and Cables Management Information Meeting, Barbican Centre, London, 9, accompanied by Princess Michael of Kent, attends Burns Supper Association Reunion, Albert Hall, 6.45.  
Princess Alexandra attends thanksgiving service to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of St. George's Hospital, Westminster Abbey, 10.55.

**Last chance to see**  
Glasgow Made It. Glasgow Chamber of Commerce bicentenary exhibition: Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends tomorrow).  
Paintings, ceramics, porcelain, silver anniversary tribute to the National Art Collection Fund, Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle upon Tyne; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 4.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.30 (ends tomorrow).  
Photographs by Garry Miller, Usher Gallery, Lincoln Road, Lincoln; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends tomorrow).  
Paintings and watercolours by James Lobbie, Cartwright Hall, Lister Park, Bradford; Tues to Sun 10 to 5, closed Mon; (ends tomorrow).

**Music**  
Piano recital by Rosalind Runcie, St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, 7.30.  
Concert by Birmingham Bach Society, Birmingham Cathedral, 7.30.  
Bromsgrove Festival: St. George's Day concert by Bromsgrove Choral Society and String Orchestra and Grafton Singers, Southside Hall, Worcester; 7.45.  
Concert by Peterborough Philharmonic Orchestra, Peterborough Cathedral, 7.30.

**General**  
East Cheshire Show of the Alpine Garden Society, Bramhall Village Club, Lumb Lane, Bramhall, Cheshire, 11.30 to 4.30.  
Open day at Turvey Abbey and gardens, and display of work by the Benedictine sisters and Turvey lacemakers, Turvey Abbey Bedfordshire, 10 to 4.  
Germany DMI  
Greece Dr  
Hong Kong S  
Iceland F  
Italy Lira  
Japan Yen  
Netherlands Gld  
Norway Kr  
Portugal Esc  
Romania Lei  
Spain Ptas  
Sweden Kr  
Switzerland Fr  
USA \$  
Yugoslavia Dnr

Rates for total denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Bank of England International Ltd.  
Retail Price Index: 327.9.  
London: The FT Index closed down 4.0 at 688.0.

**Tomorrow**  
**Royal engagements**  
Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends the Queen's Scouts Parade in the Quadrangle, Windsor Castle, 2.  
Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, President, The Ladies' Guild of the St John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem, attends a concert by The Order of St John Musical Society, Barbican Centre, London, 7.10.

**Music**  
Organ recital by John Scott, Gortonville and Cairns College, Cambridge, 8.30.  
Recital by Aberdeen Bach Choir, St Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen, 8.  
Charity concert by Korte Hungarian Orchestra, Athenaeum Theatre, Plymouth, 7.30.

### Roads

**London and South-east A40(M):** Marylebone flyover and White City flyover closed westbound today and tomorrow. Heavy traffic on A3, A301 and A309 this afternoon.  
**A401/A309:** This afternoon traffic on A401/A309: 15 lanes, five trees and shrubs, open in daylight hours throughout year.

**TOMORROW**  
**Cambridgeshire:** Five gardens at Barton, nr Cambridge: The Gables, 11 Comberton Road; The Seasons and The Seven Houses, both in Comberton Rd; 3 Hines Close and 7 Kings Grove, 2 to 6, Cornwall Fenwicks, 3m SW of Falmouth, 14m N of Falmouth; 15 lanes, five trees and shrubs, open in daylight hours throughout year.  
**Northants:** A1: Roadworks at Newmarket and Bedford.  
**Wales and West M6:** Lane closures between junctions 24 (Minehead) and 26 (Wellington).  
**A49/A456:** Temporary lights at Belmont Island, Hereford. A55: Roadworks at Conwy Bridge.  
**Scotland:** Demonstration march this afternoon in Edinburgh city centre. A82: Great Western Road, Glasgow, closed eastbound.

### Anniversaries

Birkin J. M. W. Turner, London, 1775; James Becham, 1777; President of the USA, Merriam Webster, Pennsylvania, 1791; Max Planck, physicist, Nobel laureate 1918, Kiel, 1858; Desha; Miguel de Cervantes, Madrid, 1616; Henry Vaughan, Llanfairfach, 1695; William Wordsworth, poet laureate 1843-50, Grasmere, Cumbria, 1850; Rupert Brooke, 1913; 1915; 1916; 1917; 1918; 1919; 1920; 1921; 1922; 1923; 1924; 1925; 1926; 1927; 1928; 1929; 1930; 1931; 1932; 1933; 1934; 1935; 1936; 1937; 1938; 1939; 1940; 1941; 1942; 1943; 1944; 1945; 1946; 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951; 1952; 1953; 1954; 1955; 1956; 1957; 1958; 1959; 1960; 1961; 1962; 1963; 1964; 1965; 1966; 1967; 1968; 1969; 1970; 1971; 1972; 1973; 1974; 1975; 1976; 1977; 1978; 1979; 1980; 1981; 1982; 1983; 1984; 1985; 1986; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 1993; 1994; 1995; 1996; 1997; 1998; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010; 2011; 2012; 2013; 2014; 2015; 2016; 2017; 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022; 2023; 2024; 2025; 2026; 2027; 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